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Gill's
DICTIONARY
of the
CHINOOK JARGON





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Gill's
DICTIONARY
of the
Chinook Jargon

With Examples of
USE IN CONVERSATION
And Notes Upon
TRIBES and TONGUES

FIFTEENTH EDITION
Compiled by **JOHN GILL**

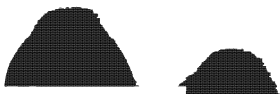
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PREFACE

The first attempt at publication of a vocabulary of the trappers' and traders' Indian Jargon in use among the coast and interior tribes of the Northwest, was made by John Jewett, a sailor who was captured from the English ship *Boston*, which was surprised by the Indians at Nootka Sound, her captain and crew murdered—the sailor who issued his adventures under the title "The Captive in Nootka," being the only survivor.

Jewett had no means of writing while among the Indians, and the hundred words he records were written from memory, presumably, some years after his escape, which occurred in 1806, the book referred to being printed in Middletown, Conn., 1815.

The British explorers Cook, Meares and Vancouver record a few words spoken by savages encountered during their voyages in the waters of the Oregon coast. These words were either Chinook or Nootka.

These early records prove that the same words, or derivatives now incorporated in the Chinook Jargon, retain their old significance.

Several little books, mostly for traders' use, have been printed in this Jargon. Some were intended for the special use of missions and missionaries; some as interesting additions to philology. Among the men who have written the vocabularies and best treatises on the Jargon may be named: Dr. Franz Boas, Alexander Ross, Rev. Samuel Parker, Doctor Tolmie, Dawson, Rev. J. H. Frost, George Gibbs, Tate, Good, Winthrop, Swan, Hale and Rev. Dr. Eells. The latter translated into Chinook a number of hymns, which were published in Portland, 1889, and are still extant. A complete Bibliography of the Chinook was prepared by Mr. James C. Pilling (1889) and published by the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

Our firm purchased the copyright of the Chinook Dictionary from S. J. McCormick, who published several editions in Portland previous to 1880. McCormick's first edition appeared in 1852. Shortly after our purchase a new edition was necessary, and we then attempted to reduce the conflicting and various spelling of many words to a phonetic and simple form; also in that edition first indicating the sound of

the vowels and accent of syllables. At that time, also, Rev. W. C. Chattin, who for twenty years had been a missionary among different tribes of the Northwest, gave us the advantage of his experience in the use of Chinook among our Indians. By his authority also a considerable number of words in use among our inland tribes was added to the vocabulary. This first edition bearing our imprint was published in 1881, and printed by George H. Himes.

Of the ancient language of the Chinooks about three hundred words are given in the present dictionary, the remainder being words from other coast languages, Nootka, Chehalis, Klickitat, Wasco and other ultramontane tongues.

It is a remarkable fact that the Indian tribes, occupying so small a territory, and compelled to traffic, travel, make war and carry on such intercourse as their nomadic life required, spoke languages as different as the modern Swedish is from English. These languages were almost as numerous as the tribes themselves. In the strip of territory from the mouth of the Willamette to the ocean, several different languages were spoken, the Calapooia, Cowlitz, Clatsop, Multnomah and other tribes using among themselves only their own tribal language; but in voyages along the rivers or in hunting parties in the mountains, the Wasco Indian who happened to meet the Clatsop—one from the mouth of the Columbia and the other from Central Oregon, made himself perfectly understood in this accommodating jargon, which was in use from the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific as a trading language, and widely along the coast.

As an example of the amazing difference of language among neighboring tribes, note the examples herewith of words from the Chehalis who lived on Shoalwater (now Willapa) Bay, and the Chinook who occupied the Columbia shore from Cape Disappointment to Grays Bay, opposite Tongue Point. The Chehalis words are from records of Rev. J. H. Frost, who, with Rev. Daniel Lee, established the M. E. Clatsop mission near Morrison station in 1840.

<i>Chinook</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Chehalis</i>
Nika	I	Ants
Yahka	He	Tesitnah
Mesika	Ye	Alap
Yokso	Hair	Klihwatens
Opitsah	Knife	Chano
Etshum	Heart	Squadlum
Oqukuckull	Woman	Shaiklehl
Seahwust	Eye	Tamose
Etispolettie	Arm	Tashohemitsens
Kuitan	Horse	Steken

It is almost inconceivable that the numerals of these neighboring tribes had no relation whatever to each other, differing more widely than French from Siamese.

Although we are apt to think the Indians possessed a very meagre vocabulary, we are much mistaken. Swan says the Chehalis had a name for every plant and tree and flower, and that the children knew all by name.

With the coming of the white man, making known to the Indian the weapons, the luxuries and the vices of civilization, came the need of extending the Chinook to cover new conditions. He could not say "carbine" or "fire" so the words became "calipeen" and "piah." The Canadians called the hand "*le main*," and the Indian came at last to use nearly the same sound. Thus English and French words were grafted upon the Chinook Jargon.

Philologists argue interestingly over the Jargon. One side maintains there was no such inter-tribal medium of communication before the establishment of Astoria; the other finds reason to contend that, in a rudimentary form at least, it was in use as stated above. Some proofs of this are evident in the Jargon itself; some in the records of those first describing its use; and Indians who were "skookum men" when Lewis and Clark came to Clatsop have left testimony to the same effect.

The present (fifteenth) edition has been carefully revised. A few words printed in earlier editions have been omitted because they were either obsolete or of doubtful authenticity.

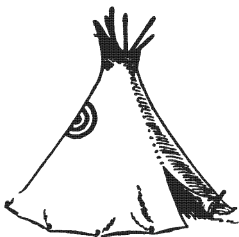
The source of all words so far as known is indicated. Many words of approved usage in the days of the early traders are here reprinted, and some words of peculiar interest from the language of the Chinooks, never a part of the Jargon, are printed for the sake of preserving them and offering examples of the original tongue. Some additions have also been made to the conversational examples.

The bone and sinew of the Jargon is Chinook, and it is surprising that Nootka words are so few, though they are important; for the fur trade was centered at Nootka Sound for many years before the Columbia was discovered, and a medium of communication must have existed between traders and Indians.

Jewett, the sailor mentioned in the Preface, who wrote a vocabulary of nearly a hundred words, speaks of many tribes visiting and trading with the Nootka Indians, and among these visiting traders were "Keltsup" people, whom I believe to have been Clatsop. Jewett says they came

from 300 miles south, which would include the Columbia tribes. Another tribe spoken of by Jewett resembles in name the Claxtars, who lived along the Clatakanie and southward. The words common to Nootka and the Jargon very possibly are originally from the speech of tribes living at the mouth of the Columbia.

Jewett was rescued by Capt. Samuel Hill, of the brig "Lydia," of Boston, July 20, 1806. The "Lydia" sailed on a trading voyage along the coast north of Nootka for several months, and in November, 1806, entered the Columbia. About ten miles up the river—probably at Knappton, near the site of the Point Ellice village of the Chinooks—the vessel traded for furs. Jewett saw medals among these Indians which had been given by Lewis and Clark in the Spring of 1806.



CHINOOKS, CLATSOPS and COAST TRIBES TRAITS, COUNTRY, HABITS, ETC.

The Indians of the Columbia west of Celilo are described as lighter in color than those of the Missouri and Upper Columbia; also a little under size of the plains people. They were not as active nor so robust as the eastern tribes, nor so able to endure hard labor and exposure. The men were well made, broad and heavy shouldered from the constant use of the paddle. Women rather inclined to corpulence, and both sexes bow-legged from sitting in canoes. They were rather peaceably disposed, and fairly honest in their dealings with each other, but over-tempted by the strange treasures of the white men, inclined to steal from them.

The heads of nearly all the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains were flattened in infancy, shaping their skulls into a ridge from ear to ear. The dress of the men was a single robe of skins, not covering more than half the body from neck to knee. Most of the robes thus worn by men, and sometimes by women, were made from the skins of the big ground squirrel, still over-abundant. Finer skins were also worn, the beaver and the priceless sea otter among them. Neither men nor women wore leggins nor moccasins. The women wore skirts of long fringe twisted or braided from the inner bark of the cedar, a beautiful, silky, strong fibre, and sometimes a cape of the same, fastened about their necks, and sometimes a cape or robe of skins. Both sexes wore in rainy weather hats or caps woven of grass and fine root-threads. Sometimes the women wore skirts like those spoken of above, but made from a fine, silky, tough grass,

Their houses were made from planks, which they split with wedges and axes of stone, horn and hard wood. The houses usually contained several families, being separated by partitions of woven mats of rushes, which were also hung along the walls and spread on the bank of earth which was left along the sides of the house and upon which they sat and slept. The central part of the house was lower than the sides, and in this the fire was made, cooking and other indoor work performed. A hole in the roof let out some of the smoke, but they usually had fish hanging from poles overhead, so that they made their smoky houses serve in curing their food. They sometimes built beds of saplings, in bunk fashion, along the sides of their houses. The women made great numbers of mats of rushes and grass, which were brought out when "company" came, and spread for guests to sit or sleep upon. Camas bread, brick-like cakes of pressed and dried salal berries, dried huckleberries, fern and flag-

roots, and above all wappatos, were stored in their houses, and jerked venison in strips, and dried and smoked salmon were hung from rafters. Smelt and herring, too, were dried or smoked for Winter food, and an important item of the coast tribes' diet was whale and seal oil, stored in bladders, and nearly all kinds of dried berries and roots were eaten swimming in this "train oil." They made wide shelves along their house walls from floor to roof, on which were stored the furs, mats, camas bread, baskets and household stuff generally. Many of their houses were surprisingly large, and all remarkable when we reflect that as said above they were constructed with the rudest paleolithic tools, and not a fragment of metal employed in their construction.

The Chinooks are probably extinct. In 1891 Doctor Boas found only two people, Charles Cultee and Catherine, who could speak Chinook (the original language), living then at Bay Center, on Shoalwater Bay, among Chehalis Indians. From Cultee Dr. Boas learned and wrote a number of the original tribal tales or myths of the Indians of the Columbia.

The Clatsops were Chinooks, and once numerous from Tillamook Head (which separated them from the "Killamux") to the Columbia. These dwindled to a handful many years ago. The last little Clatsop village was near the mouth of the Nekanakum (the "Spirit River," named from the mountain N'akarna, which was the resting place of the spirit of fire in the Tillamook myth). A half dozen little weatherbeaten houses still remain on the peninsula between the Wahana and Nekanakum, and in Summer a few Indians and mixed-blood descendants of the Clatsops, sometimes spend a few weeks there. This spot appears to be the very place where Captain Clark was entertained by Kuskelar.

The Chinooks of the north shore of the Columbia from Cape Disappointment to Gray's Bay, had their principal village in the days of the Astor enterprise, on the west side of Scarboro Hill, near where the modern village of Chinook now is. They had also an "upper village" at Point Ellice and another farther up the Chinook River. A small tribe of Chinooks, long separated from those of the lower river, occupied the north shore of the Columbia from a point opposite The Dalles to the mouth of Klickitat River. Their language bore evidences of a considerable change from the parent tongue.

According to one author the Chinooks were very numerous and powerful at one time, occupying both shores of the Columbia from its mouth as far up as Vancouver. The Multnomahs were of the Chinook family. The Tillamooks reported that eighteen tribes lived beyond them to the south-east, all speaking the Tillamook tongue. Farther away in the same direction, they said were six tribes of a different nation.

MULTNOMAS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS, THEIR COUNTRY,
HABITS, ETC.

Lewis and Clark speak of tribes along the river from the Willamette to the sea, whose habits, appearance, dress and language were like those of the Chinooks and Clatsops. The latter were a tribe of the Chinooks. The Claxtars, of the Clatskanie Valley, the Cowlitz and the Klickitats (who are probably the people spoken of by Lewis and Clark as Chilluckittequaws) were intruders in the lower river country. Doctor Coues says the Claxtars were a "vagrant Athapascan tribe," and were therefore a vast distance from their home people.

A little below the mouth of the Wallamet, on the northeast shore of Sauvies (Wapato) Island, was a large village of the Multnomah tribe. A little above this village on the Wallamet, on the island also, was a Klickitat town. These Klickitats had driven the Multnomahs from that part of the island in a battle. The Multnomas occupied the southern and western parts of this large island, and also the Scappoose plain and lowlands, and old Charley Mackay, who knew the lower river and its people from 1800 onward, told me the Multnomas had a large town on the Scappoose Bay near Warren and another near Woodland on the lowlands of Lewis River. The Multnomas were of the Chinook stock.

Mr. Fred H. Saylor, who has made a very extensive collection of Indian myths and lore, advances the theory that the beautiful name of this tribe (which ought to be written Multnoma) signifies "roses on the water." I find no indication of this in the original dialects, but this interpretation is certainly descriptive of the country inhabited by the tribe—prolific in wild roses, which at the time of their blooming were usually surrounded by the widespread Summer floods of the Columbia.

The Multnomas were specially fortunate in their surroundings, occupying the lowlands of the Willamette, the greater part of fertile Sauvies Island, the lovely slopes and prairies of the Scappoose country, with the broad bays and inlets reaching inland from the Columbia and their own river, the Multnoma, which was the name of the western branch of the Wallamet and also of the main river from its mouth to the falls, twenty-five miles.

They had no horses, but plenty of canoes. Horses were scarcely used anywhere on the Columbia shores from The Dalles west. In the lakes of Sauvies Island grew wappatoes, the best food of the Western tribes. This plant looks like the calla lily, and grows in rich, muddy soil, usually under two feet of water or even more. The squaws gathered the roots, which are similar to potatoes, by wading out into the lakes, pushing a small canoe, or paddling out in it and going overboard when they reached the wappato

patch. They worked the roots loose from the mud with their toes, and then they rose to the surface, and were thrown into the canoe when the woman was ready to go back to her home. Great flocks of waterfowl fed in these lakes, the wappato being also their favorite food. The great white swan was the wappato digger, long-necked and powerful, and when he raised his head to look for the roots he had sent up, the ducks had often devoured them. This root would be a valuable food for whites as well as Indians, and it seems a pity it is not used among our people.

The kitchen utensils of the tribes were few and simple—bowls and trenchers hollowed neatly from wood, cups of horn, horn spoons, and baskets woven so skillfully as to be water-tight took the place of jugs and buckets.

The weapons of hunters and warriors were the flint-tipped lance, bow and arrows, and a mace. The fisherman used a pronged spear, or a long lance with a detachable point of horn such as may still be seen in use among Indians spearing salmon on the Columbia. They wove nets of all kinds, for taking anything from smelt to salmon, from strong fibrous roots, and caught large seafish with curious hooks of bone or ivory. Trout, squawfish and sculpin were caught in great numbers by baits tied to the end of a line, and when a fisherman felt a bite he snatched the fish so quickly that he had it in the canoe before it could let go. The clams of the seashore were a great and constant supply of food, and their shells were used as spoons or saucers for broth.

EXTERMINATION OF THE TRIBES.

When the first McCormick Dictionary was published there were nearly a hundred Chinooks living from Ilwaco to Scarboro Head. Half as many Clatsops lived on the "plains." There were several hundred Chinooks at the same old Chinook shore in Lewis and Clark's time, and thousands of Indians on and near the Columbia from its mouth to The Dalles. These all said that their numbers were ten-fold greater in the previous century, but that disease had swept the tribes away. Thousands died of smallpox and measles, contracted from sailors and traders from 1792 to the time of Lewis and Clark. There was a great and mysterious mortality among the Indians of the Wallamet in 1836-8, as recorded by the missionaries of Jason Lee's party. Similar fearful mortality among the Cayuses and Umatillas aroused the fears and superstitions of those tribes against Marcus Whitman, and doubtless caused the massacre.

ENGLISH-CHINOOK

A

Above. Sâh'-ha-lee.	Always. Kwon'-e-süm.
Abdomen. Yâ-kwâh'-tin.	Although. Këgh'-che.
Abscond. Kâp'-swäl-la klat'-a-wa.	Amass. Is'-kum.
Absolve. Mäm'-ook stöh.	American. Boston.
Acorn, acorns. Kah'-na- wee.	American money. Boston chickamin.
Across. In'-a-ti.	Amusement. Hee' hee.
Afraid. Kwäss.	And. Pee. (Fr. puis.)
After, afterward. Kîm'- tah.	Angel. Ta-mâh'-na-wus.
Afternoon. Kim'-tah sit- kum sun.	Angry. Söl'-lëx.
Again. Weght.	Any. Klaxta.
Ague. Côle sick.	Anybody. Klaxta man.
Ah! (admiration). Wâh!	Apple. Le pôme or pomé.
Ah! (in pain). A-nâh'	Apron. Kis'-sü.
Aid. Elann.	Arbutus (madrono). L'âhb.
Aid, to. Mam'-ook elann.	Arithmetic. Tzüm. To figure, mamook tzum. -
Alder. Is-sick stick. Lit- terally "paddlewood."	Arise. Mit-wit.
Alike. Kâh'-kwa.	Arm. Lë-mâh'. (O. C. Etispol-ettic. Chehalis, tens-ho'-mish).
All. Kôn'-a-wây.	Arrest. Mäm'-ook haul.
Almighty (the). Sâh'-ha- lee Ty-éé.	Arrive. Kō.
Almost. Wâke si-âh'.	Arrow, arrows. Kli'-ë-tön.
Alms. E-länn, or é-la-hân. To give alms, Mämook kla-höw-yüm.	As if. Kâh'-kwa spöse.
Alone. Kō-pet'ikt.	Ascend. Klät'-a-wâ sah'- ha-le.
	Ash (tree). Issick stick. Same as alder.
	Ask. Wä'-wä.

Assistance, aid. E-länn'.	Awl. Keep'-woot. Shoemaker's awl, shoe keep-woot.
At. Kō'-pa.	
Aunt. Kwäl'h.	
Autumn. Tēn'-ās cōle ill'-a-hee.	Axe. La hash'. (O. C. Kitstan).

B

Bad. Kül-tūs; me-sah'-che; pe-shāk'.	Below. Kē-kwil'-lee.
Back. E-meek.	Belt. Lā sän-jěl'.
Bag. Lě-săc.	Berries. O'-lil-lee.
Ball. Lě-bäl.	Best. E'-lip klōshe.
Bargain. Mār-kook.	Between. Păt-sük.
Bark of a tree. Stick skin.	Beyond. Yāh' wa.
Bark (dog's), Kowmux wawa.	Big. Hy-ās'.
Barley. La-shěy'.	Bird. Kül'-lakül'-la.
Barrel. Tă-mó-lich.	Biscuit. Le Bīs-kwee.
Barter. Hoo-ee hoo-ee; mār-kook.	Bit or dime. Bit.
Basin. Kět'-ling.	Bitter. Klile.
Basket. Opé'-kwan.	Black. Klāle.
Bat. Pō-lāk'-lee kulla kulla.	Blackberries. Klik-a-mūka.
Beach. Pō'-lāl-lee ill-a-hee.	Blackbird. Pil'-kwā-tun (the red shouldered).
Beads. Ka-mō'-sük.	Bladder. Ten-sah'-wit (Che.)
Bear (black). Chět'-woot; its'-woot; (grizzly) si-am'.	Blanket. Pa-see-see.
Beard. Klā-poot'-chus.	Blind. Hā'-lō see-ōw'-ist.
Beat, to. Kōk'-shūt.	Blood. Pil-pil. Ten-squails (Che.).
Beaver. Ee'-na.	Blow. Pōh. Blow out the light. Māmook pōh.
Because. Kēh' wā.	Blue. Spó-ah.
Become. Chāh'-cō.	Blunder (to). Tsee-pee.
Bed. Bed.	Boar. Mān Kō-shō'.
Before. E'-lep.	Board. Lā-plāsh'.
Begin. Mām'-ook ālta.	Boat. Boat, Kanim.
Begone. Klāt'-a-wā.	Bobtail. Sīs'-kí-you.
Behave. Mām'-ook klōshe.	Boil, to. Lip-lip.
Behind. Kīm'-ta.	Bold. Wāke kwäss.
Bell. Tin'-tin.	Bone. Stone. Taerk (Che.).
Belly. Yāh'-kwāh'-tin.	Book. Book.

Boots. Stick shoes.	Breechclout. O-poots sill.
Bore, to. Măm'-ook kla-whöp.	Bridle. Lâ bleed'.
Borrow. A-yâh'-whül.	Bright. Twâh.
Bosom. To-toosh'.	Bring. Măm'-ook châh'-kô.
Boss. Ty-éé.	British. King George (kin-chautsh').
Boston. American.	Broad. Klük'-üll'.
Both. Kôn'-a-móx.	Broken. Kók'-shüt.
Bottle. Lâ-bô-tâi'.	Brook. Tën'-as chüek.
Bow. O-pit'-kêh.	Broom. Bloom.
Bow of a boat. Nose.	Brother. Kâh'-po, if older; öw, if younger than the person speaking.
Bowels. Ki-yâh, or Yakwâh'-tin.	Brother-in-law. Ek'-kêh.
Bowl. Oos'-kan.	Buck. Mân möw'-ích.
Box. Lâ Cäs-sett'.	Bucket. Ta-mô'-litch.
Box, to fight, a blow. Pük-pük.	Buffalo Moos'-moos.
Boy. Tën'-äs mán (O. C. kas-kass').	Bullet. Lê-bäl, or kli-ê-tân.
Bracelet. Klík'-wâl-lee.	Bundle. Kôw.
Branch. Tsi-á-lits.	Burn, Măm'-ook piâh.
Brass. Pil chick-a-min.	But. Pee.
Brave. Skoo'-küm-tüm-tüm.	Bushel (bushel basket). Tâ-mô'-lich.
Bread. Piâh sâp-ô-lil. Le pan'.	Butter. To-toosh gleese.
Break. Kók'-shüt.	Buttons. Chil'chil.
Breast, the breasts. To-toosh'.	Buy. Mâr-kook.
Breast, the chest. Emih'.	By. Kô'-pa.
Breech. O-poots.	By-and-by. Win'-a-pee, al'-kee.

C

Calf. Tën'-äs moos'-moos.	Canoe. Cā-nim' (O. C. chippots).
Call (to). Wä'-wä.	Cap. Sē-âh'-pô. (O. C. o-heâ'-pul).
Calm. Hâ'-lo wind.	Capsize. Keel'-a-py.
Câm'as. Camas, kammass.	Car (R. R.). Pí'ah chick'-chick.
Can. Oos'-kan.	
Candle. Lâ-shân-del', or gleese pi-âh.	

- Carbine. Cäl-i-peen'.
 Carrion. Hümm itl'-wil-lee,
 Pu-pu.
 Carrot. Lâ câ-lät'.
 Carry, to. Lō-lō.
 Cart. Chick'-chick.
 Cascade. Tūm'-water.
 Cask. Ta-mō'-litch.
 Cat. Püss-püss. (Sometimes
 pish-pish.)
 Catch. Is'-kūm.
 Cattle. Moos'-moos.
 Cedar. Cān-im stick.
 Cellar. Kēt'-wil-la.
 Cemetery. Mēm'-a-loose ill'-
 ā-hee.
 Center. Kāt'-sūk.
 Certainly. Nā-wit'-ka.
 Chain. Chick-a-min lōpe.
 (Necklace, lashen.)
 Chair. Lâ shāse.
 Change. Hoo'-ee-hoo'-ee.
 Channel. Oo-e'-hut.
 Cheat (to). Lâ-lâh'.
 Chin. Măc'-ke-son.
 Cheek. Checko; Cap'-a-la.
 Cheese. Kull to-toosh'.
 Chicken. Lâ-pool'.
 Chief. Ty-ee'.
 Child. Těn'-ās man; ten-
 as.
 Chilly. Těn-as cōle.
 Chop (to). Tl'kope.
 Cider. Chuck la-pome'.
 Chimney. Lâ shēm'-i-nay.
 Christmas day. Hy-ās' Sun-
 day.
 Circle. Kwē'-ū-kwē'-ū.
 City. Skoo'-kum town.
- Clams. Razor clams, O'na.
 little neck, Lück-ūt-chee;
 quahang or large round
 clam of Puget Sound is
 called "Smetock" on the
 northern coasts, and the
 largest of all "go-duck."
 Clay. Klim-min' ill'-a-hee.
 Clear. Klâh. To clear,
 become, fine weather,
 Châh'-co klâh.
 Clock. Hy-ās' tick'-tick.
 Cloth (cotton or linen). Sail
 or sill; (woolen) pasee-
 see.
 Clouds. Smoke.
 Coat. Cā-pō'; Kat'-suk. (O.
 C., kapawillote).
 Coffee. Kau'-pee.
 Cold. Chis; cōle O. C. pa-
 mas'; Tsish.
 Color, colored. Tzūm.
 Comb (to). Mām'-ook cōmb.
 Come. Châh'-co (O. C.
 essa).
 Command. Wā'-wā; mārsh
 tūm'-tūm.
 Conceal. Ip'-soot.
 Confess (to). Yi'-ēm.
 Conjure, conjurer. Ta-mâh'-
 na-wus.
 Conquer (to). Tō'-lō.
 Conscience. Tūm'-tūm.
 Cook (to). Mām'-ook pi-
 ah.
 Cool (to). Mām'-ook cōle.
 Copper. Pil chick'-a-min.
 Cord. Těn'-as-lōpe.
 Corn, maize. E'-sält'h.
 Corral. Kül-lâgh'.
 Cougar. Hy'-as püss-püss.

- Cough** (to cough). Hoh-hoh.
Council. Mäm'-ook tüm-tüm.
Count. Mäm'-ook kōn'-see; kwün'-num.
Country. Ill'-ā-hee.
Co-yō'-te. Tol'-a-pūs (tah'-lapus).
Cousin. Kāh'-pō; ōw. (See brother; same words used.)
Coward, or cowardly. Kwäss.
Crab. Kaer-hutch (Che.).
Crabapple (the native thornapple). Pōw'-ich.
Crack (a fissure). Tsugh.
Cranberry. Sō'-le mee.
Crane. Ke'-lok.
Crazy. Pēl'-ton or pilton.
Cream, cream-colored. Lē clēm.
Crockery. Ma-lāh'.
Crooked. Ky'-wā; klook.
Cross (the). Lā clō'-āh.
Crow (the). Kāh-kāh'.
Cry. Cly (O. C. Oke).
Cup. Oos'-kan.
Cure (to). Mam'-ook klōshe.
Curly. Hūn'l'-kīh.
Cut (to). Tl'kope.

D

- Dagger.** O-pit'-sah.
Dance. Tānse (O. C. Law'-suk).
Dark. Pō-lāk'-ly.
Daughter. O-kūs'-tee.
Day. Sun.
Daybreak. Sūn chāh'-cō.
Dead. Mēm'-a-loose; at-im-in' (O. C.).
Dear (beloved). Tal'-is.
Dear (high-priced). Hy-as' mar'-kook.
Decrease. Chah'-ko ten'as.
Deep. Hy'-as kee-quil-ly.
Deer. Mōw'-ich.
Deity. Sah'-ha-le ty-ee'.
Delirious. Hul-oi'-me la-tate'.
Delude. Mäm'-ook tsee'-pee.
Deluge. Hy'-ās chūck.
Demand. Skoo'-kum wā'-wā.
Demon. Mē-sāh-chee tamāh'-na-wūs.
Descend. Mārsh kee-quilly.
Desert (to). Kāp'-swāl-la klāt'-a-wā.
Desire. Tīk'-ēh.
Destroy. Mäm'-ook hā'-lo.
Devil. Dē-aub'.
Die (to). Chāh'-co mēm'-a-loose.
Diet. Mūck'-a-mūck.
Dig. Mäm'-ook ill'-a-hee.
Difficult. Kūll.
Dime. Ikt bit.
Directly. Tshī'-kēh.
Displeasure (expression of). A-nah'.

Dive.	Sō-pē'-na	ko'-pa	Downstream.	Māi'-mee.
chuck.			kül'-lex.	
Do (to).	Mām'-ook.		Drawers.	Kee'-quill-ly sa-
Doctor.	Keel'-äl-ly; doc-		Drink (to).	Müçk'-a-much
tin.			chüçk (O. C. Tla-umsh).	
Doe.	Klooch'-mān	möw-	Drive (to).	Kish-kish.
ich.			Drunk.	Pāhtl-lüm.
Dog.	Köm'-ooks or Kōm'-		Dry.	Dly.
ox.			Duck.	Kwēh-kwēh; häht-
Dollar.	Dolla.		häht.	
Dool.	Lā pōté'.		Dumb.	Wāke wā'-wā.
Down (fallen).	Whim.		Dust.	Pō'läl-ly.

E

Each.	Ko'-pēt ikt.		Elope.	Kāp'-swäl-la kō-pa
Eager.	Hy'-ās tik'-ēh.		klooch-man.	
Eagle (white-head).	Chäk-		Embark.	Klät'-a-wā kō-pa
chäk (O. C. Yāk'-a-la).			chüçk.	
Ear.	Kwō-lön'.		Embrace.	Bā-bay'.
Early.	Tēn'-as sün.		Emigrate.	Klät'-a-wā ko'-
Earn.	Tō'-lō.		pa hül-oi'-me ill-a-hee.	
Earnest.	Skoo'-küm mām'-		Enclosure.	Kül-lāh'.
ook.			End.	O'-poots.
Earth.	Ill'-a-hee.		Enemy.	Mě-sāh'-chee til-a-
East.	Sün chāh'-co.		küm.	
Eat.	Müçk'-a-müçk.		English, Englishman.	King
Ebb tide.	Chüçk klät'-a-wā.		George.	
Eel (lamprey).	Skwāk-		Enough.	Hi-yü, or kō-pet'.
wäl.			Entrails.	Ki'-yah.
Effeminate.	Kāh'-kwa		Enumerate.	Mām'-ook
klooch'-mān.			tzüm.	
Egg.	Lē sēp'.		Equal.	Kön'-a-möç.
Eight.	Stōté'-kin.		Erect.	Mit'-wit; dēlate'.
Eighth.	Sit-küm kwāh-tah,		Escape.	Klōshe klät'-a-wā.
or stōtekin.			Eternal.	Kwön'-ē-süm.
Elbow.	Kim'ta le-māh'.		Evening.	Tēn'-ās pō-lāk'ly.
Elevate (to).	Mām'-ook		Every.	Kön'-a-wāy.
sāh'-ha-lee.			Everywhere.	Kön'-a-wāy
Elk.	Moo'-lök.		kāh'.	

Ewe. Klooch'-man lě-moo'-tō.	Explain. Pōt'-lätch kŭm'-tŭx.
Examine. Năn'-ich kŭm'-tŭx.	Exterminate. Kōn'-a-wāy hā'-lō.
Except. Mārsh, or pee.	Extinguish. Mām'-ook' mēm'-a-loose.
Exchange. Hoo'-ēe-hoo'-ēe.	Extraordinary. Hy'-as hŭl-ōi-me.
Exert. Hī'-yŭ mām'-ook.	Eye, eyes. Se-āh'-wust.
Expel. Mām'-ooh mārsh.	
Expire. Chāh'-cō mēm'-a-loose.	

F

Face. Sē-āh'-wŭst.	Feathers. Tipso. Feathers of the wings, quills, Tē-peh'.
Fact. Wāke kla-mŭn'-a-wit.	Feet, foot. Lě pee-ā'. O. C. Che-kok).
Fade. Chāh'-co spō'-āh.	Fell (as a tree). Mām'-ook whim.
Faded. Spō'-āh.	Female. Klooch'-man.
Fall. Klāt'-a-wā whim.	Fence. Kŭl-lāh'.
Fallen. Whim.	Fetch. Mām'-ook chāh'-co.
Fallow. Kŭll ill'-a-hee.	Fever. Waum sick.
False. See'-pee, tsee'-pee.	Few. Tēn'-as hi-yu'.
Falsehood. Kla-min'-a-wit.	Field. Klōshe ill'-a-hee.
Family (my). Nī'-ka til'-a-kŭm.	Fight (to). Ka-dee'-na; pite. Fight (with fists), Mām'-ook pŭk-pŭk'.
Famine. Hā'-lō mŭck'-a-mŭck.	Figured (like calico, wall paper, etc.). Tzŭm.
Far. Si-āh' (O. C., Tah-oo').	File. La lim'.
Fast (rapid, quickly). Hy-āk'.	Fill (to). Mam'-ook pāht'l.
Fast (tight, secure). Kwŭlt.	Fin. Pish lě-māh'.
Fasten (to). Kōw.	Find (to). Klāp.
Fat. Gleese.	Fine (soft). Klim-min'.
Father. Papa (O. C. Tili-cŭmāmā).	Fine (beautiful). Kloshe; toke'-tee.
Fathom. It'-lān; ēth-lōn.	Finish, finished. Kō-pēt'.
Fear, fearful. Kwäss.	Finger. Lě-doo' (O. C., Tel-lux-ash).
Feast. Hī'-yŭ mŭch'-a-mŭck.	

- Fire. Pi'-ah; O-lâ-pit'-skee (Chehalis, Met'-chip).
 First. E'-lip.
 Fish. Pish.
 Fishhook. Ik'-kik, or â'kik.
 Five. Kwîn'-nûm.
 Flag. Hy'-ăs Sunday sail.
 Flea. Sô'-pên Ee'-na-poo; Chô'-tûb.
 Flee. Klat'-a-wa.
 Flesh. Itl'-wil-lee.
 Flies, fly. Lě moosh'.
 Flimsy, cheap, inferior. Pe-whât'-ty.
 Flint. Kil-it'-süt.
 Float. Mârsh kô'-pa chûck.
 Flock. Hi-yũ' moos-moos.
 Flood. Pâht'l chûck'.
 Flour. Sâp'-ô-lil.
 Flower, flowers. Klôshe tip'-sô.
 Fly (to). Ka-wâk'.
 Fog. Smoke.
 Fold, sheepfold. Lě-moo'-to-house.
 Folks. Til'-a-kûm.
 Folly. Pěl'-ton mäm'-ook.
 Flounder (fish). O. C., T'peeshkuks.
 Food. Mûck'-a-mûck.
 Fool, foolish. Pěl'-ton, or Pil'-ton.
 Foot. Lě pee-â' (Chehalis, Ta-lass').
 Forage, grass land. Tip'sô ill'-a-hee.
 Forever. Kwön'-e-sûm.
 For what, wherefore? Pe kâh'-ta?
- Ford. Chuck ooe'-hüt; way'-kut.
 Foreigner. Hul-oi'-me til'-a-kum.
 Forget (stop knowing). Kô-pet' kum-tux; mâh'-lee.
 Fork. La pooshett. Table fork, Opitsah six.
 Forks (of a river or road). La boos mox.
 Former. Ahn'-cut-ty.
 Forenoon. E-lip sit'-kûm sün.
 Fortnight. Mõx Sunday.
 Found. Klâp.
 Four. Lock'-it.
 Fowl. Lâ pool'.
 Fox. Tish-ko-ko (O. C.).
 Frail. Wake skoo'-kum.
 Free. Wâke e-li'-tee.
 Freezing. Hy'-ăs côle.
 Freight. Kwäss.
 Frenchman. Pâh'-se-ooks.
 Friend. Six; til'-a-kum.
 Fringe. Tip'-so.
 Frolic. Mäm'-ook hee'-hee.
 Frog. Shwâh'-kük.
 Frown. Kâh'-kwa söl-lěx.
 Fry (to). Mäm'-ook lâ pö-ell'.
 Fryingpan. Lâ pö-ell'.
 Full. Pâht'l.
 Fundament. O'-poots, or ô-pootsh'.
 Funeral. Lō-lō mem'-a-loose til'-a-kûm kô'-pa ill'-a-hee.
 Fur. Tip-sô. Beaverskin, Ee'-na tip-sô.

G

- Gain. Tō' lō.
 Gale. Skoo'-kūm wind.
 Gall. Kli-kli.
 Gallop (to). Kwāl-lāl
 kwāl-lāl'.
 Gamble (a game). It'-lō-
 kūm.
 Garden. Klöshe ill'-a-hee.
 Gather. Ho'-kū-mēl.
 Get (to). Is'-kūm.
 Get out. Mārsh, or Klāt'-
 a-wā.
 Get up (arise). Mit'-wit
 (O. C. Etchalat'sa).
 Ghost. Ta-māh'-na-wus;
 also the dead were spok-
 en of as "Mimaloose til-
 akum."
 Gift. Pōt'-lätch.
 Girl. Lik'-p'ho (old Chi-
 nook). Tēn'-ās klooch-
 man.
 Give (to). Pōt'-lätch (O.
 C., Shail; Chehalis,
 Quitz).
 Glad. Kwān.
 Gladness. Ual'-te.
 Glass. Shē-löck'-üm.
 Gnats (no-see'em). Dā'-go.
 Gnaw. Mück-a-mück käh'-
 kwa ee'-na.
 Go. Klat'-a-wā. (O. C.,
 Wauk'-see).
 Goad. Moos'-moos stick.
 Goblin. Se-at'-co.
 God. Sāh'-ha-lee Ty-ee'.
 Kan'-num is the old Chi-
 nook word.
 Gold. Pil chick'-a-min.
- Good. Klöshe (O. C., Tlak,
 which also signifies to
 love). Good Spirit, E-
 kōne'.
 Good-bye. Kla-höw'-ya.
 Goods. Ik'-tahs.
 Goose. Käl'-a-käl-äh'ma.
 Gospel. Klöshe kūm'-tüx.
 Grain. Sāp'-ō-lil.
 Grandfather. Chōpe.
 Grandmother. Chitch.
 Grave. Mēm'-a-loose ill'-
 a-hee.
 Grass. Tip'-so (O. C., Klet-
 step). Kletstep suggests
 to me a probable origin
 of the name *Clatsop*.
 Jewett mentions a tribe
 from three hundred miles
 south of Nootha whom he
 calls *Keltsup*. Since Cap-
 tain Clark probably cor-
 rupted *ik-hol*, a river (the
 mouth of Elk Creek,
 where he saw the whale
 on the beach) into *Ecola*,
 it is not wide of the mark
 to suppose that he wrote
 Clatsop for *Kletstep*. The
 dwellers on those verdant
 plains at the mouth of
 the Columbia may have
 been known as the "peo-
 ple of the grassy land" or
Kletstep.
 Grasshopper. Klah'-e-tlak.
 Great. Hy-as'. (O. C.,
 Tahl).
 Gray. Legley; gley.

Grease. Gleese.	Grunt. Wā'-wā kâh'-kwa
Greedy. Tik'-eh kôn'-a-wāy.	kō'-shō.
Green. Pē-chük.	Guard. Klöshe nân'-ich.
Grief. Cly tùm'-tùm.	Guard-house. Skoo'-küm house.
Grizzly bear. Si-âm'.	Guilt, guilty. Mē-sâh'-che.
Grog. Lüm-pe-chück'.	Gum, pitch, resin. La goom.
Grouse. Si'-wâsh lâ-pool'.	Gun. Sük-wâl-läl; musket.
Grow. Châh-cō hy-âs'.	Gunpowder. Pō'-läl-ly.
Grumble. Sol'-lex wa'-wa.	

H

Habitation. Kwön'-e-süm mit'-lite.	Hawk. Shäk-shäk'.
Hail. Cōle snäss. E-kap'-pa (Che.).	Hay. Dly tip'-so.
Hair. Yâk'-sō.	Hazel, hazelnut. Tük'-wil-la.
Half. Sit'-küm.	He or his. Yâh-ka (O. C., Oeach).
Halibut. Pōwa.	Head. Lâtâte' (O. C., Thlam-ek-took).
Hallo. Nâh.	Heal. Châh-cō kloshe.
Halt. Kō-pet' klât'-a-wâ.	Healthy. Skoo'-küm.
Hammer. Lë mâh-tō'.	Heap. Hi-yü' mit'-lite.
Handcuff. Chick'-a-min mäm'-ook kow le-mah'.	Hear. Kum'-tux.
Hand. Le-mâh'.	Hearsay, rumor. Is'-kum yah'-ka wa'-wa.
Hand (game of). It'-lō-cum.	Heart. Tum'-tum (O. C., Et-shum).
Handkerchief. Hâk'-a-chüm.	Heat (to make hot). Chah'-co waum.
Handsome. Toke'-tee.	Heaven. Sâh'-ha-lee Ty-ee' ill'-a-hee.
Hard. Küll.	Heavy. Till.
Hare. Kwit'-shâ-dec.	Help. Mäm'-ook e-lân'.
Harrow (to). Mäm'-ook comb ill'-a-hee.	Hen. Lâ-pool'.
Harangue. Skoo'-küm wâ'-wâ.	Herb. Tip'-sō.
Harvest. Is'-küm sâp'-ō-lil.	Here. Yâh'-kwa. Here! Come here! Ne-whâ.
Hat. Sē-âh'-pō.	Hermaphrodite. Būr-dâsh.
Hatch. Tën'-âs lë-pool chee châh'-co.	Herring. Ool'-chüs.
Haul. Haul.	

- Hew (to; to cut or chop). Horn. Stone.
 Tl'kope. Horse. Kū'-i-tān.
 Hide (to). Ip'-soot. Horseshoes. Chick'-a-min
 Hide or pelt. Skin. shoes.
 High. Sāh'-ha-lee. Hot. Hy-ās' waum.
 Hilarity. Hi-yū' hee'-hee. Hour (time of day). Tin-
 Hill. Sma-nāsh'. tin, adding the number, as
 Him. Yāh'-ka. Klone tin-tin, three o'clock,
 His. Yāh-ka. etc.
 Hit (to). Kwūlt. House. House (O. C., Tolth).
 Hitch. Mām'-ook kōw. How. Kāh'-ta. How many?
 Hoe. La pe-osh. Kon'-see.
 Hog. Kō'-shō. How are you? Kla-hōw'-ya?
 Hold. Wāke mārsh. How large? Kōn'-see hy-
 Hole. Kla-whāp'. as'
 Holiday. Sunday. Huckleberries. Shōt o'-lil-lee.
 Home. Nī'ka house. Hundred. Tūk'-a-mō'-nūk.
 Honest. Wāke kāp'-swāl-la. Hungry. O'-lo.
 Hoof. Kū'-i-tān lē-pee-ā'. Hurry. Hy-āk'; hōwh.
 Hook. Hook. Fishhook, ik'- Husband. Til-shēl.
 kik. Hut. Tēn'-ās house.

I

- I or me. Ni-ka (O. C.,
 Untz).
 Ice. Shē'-lī-po. This word
 is not in common use, but
 deserves to be rather than
 "Cole chuck," which is
 the usual definition of the
 dictionaries. Dr. Tolmie
 gives it as a Chinook
 word. The present ed-
 itor is pleased to discover
 that the word merits a
 place in the vocabulary
 because it is still in fre-
 quent use, being the name
 of a large lake on the
 Washington shore near
 the mouth of the Willam-
 ette. This lake is named
 Shilapoo on the maps.
 Doubtless it got its name
 of "icy water" because it
 was frozen often when the
 rivers were still open.
 (Chehalis, Shoo-ee').
 Idle. Kūl'-tūs mīl'-līte'.
 If. Spōse.
 Imbecile. Wāke skoo'-kūm
 lā tāte'.
 Imitate. Mām'-ook kāh'-
 kwa.
 Immense. Hy-ās'.
 Impostor. Kūl'-tūs til'-akūm.

Imprison. Mit'-lite kōpa	Ink. Klāle chūck mām'-ook
skoo'-kūm house.	tzūm.
In. Kō'-pa.	Innocent. Wāke mē-sāh'-
Inability (expression of).	chee.
Hōw'-kwūtl, or hāu'-kātl.	Inquire. Tik'-eh kum'-tux.
Increase. Chah'-co hi-yū'.	Inshore. Māht'-wil-lee.
Indeed. Na-wit'-ka; whāh.	Insult. Sol'-lex wa'-wa.
Indian. Si'-wāsh.	Interpret. Mām'-ook kūm'-
Indomitable. Skoo'-kūm	tūx hūl-ōi'-me wā'-wā.
tūm'-tūm.	Intoxicate. Chāh'-cō dlūnk.
Industrious. Kwōn'-e-sūm	Invite. Wā'-wā chāh'-cō
mām'-ook.	kō'-pa.
Infant. Chee ten'-ās.	Iron (or steel). Chick'-a-
Infirm. Sick; wāke skoo'-	min.
kūm.	Island. Tēn'-ās ill'-a-hee
Inform. Pōt'-lātch kūm'-	(O. C., Now'-ich).
tūx.	It. O'-kōke; ik'-tah; yāh'-
Inhale. Is'-kūm wind.	ka (O. C., Ekek).

J

Jabber. Kūl'-tus wā'-wā.	Jolly. Hee'-hee tūm'-tūm.
Jacket. Yūtes'-kūt Cā-pō'.	Joy. U-āl'-tee.
Jail. Skoo'-kūm house.	Jug. Stone lā bō-tāi'.
Jay. Teh'-a-ner (Che.).	Juice. Chūck; Chūck lā
Jealous. Sick tūm'-tūm.	pōme; Chūck ō'-lil-lee,
Jehovah. Sāh'-ha-lee Ty-ee'.	etc.
Jerk. Hy-ak' haul.	Jump (to). So'-pē-na.
Jesus. Sāh'-ha-lee Ty-ee	Just. Kwōn'-e-sūm de-lāte'
tēn'-ās mǎn (son of God).	klōshe. Just a little, De-
Job. Tēn'-ās mām'-ook.	lāte' tēn'-ās.
Joke (to). Māmook hee'-hee.	

K

Kam'ass or Cammas root.	Kin. Til'-a-kūm.
Kām'-āss, lā Cām'-āsa.	Kick (to). Chūck'-kīn.
Kettle. Kēt'-ling.	Kill. Mām'-ook mēm'-a-
Keep. Wāke pōt'-lātch.	loose (O. C., Hā-ān').
Kennel. Kōm'-ooks house.	Kiss (to). Bē-bāy'.
Key. Lā klēh'.	Kitten. Tēn'-ās pūss'-pūss.

Kind (friendly). Klöshe tüm'-tüm.	Knife. O-pit'-sah.
Knave. Me-säh'-chee til'-a- küm.	Knock (to). Kō'-kō.
Knead. Mäm'-ook lě pän.	Knotty. Hün'l'-kěh.
Knee. (Che.) Tah'-ness.	Know (to). Küm-tux.
	Knowledge. Küm-tux.

L

Labor. Mäm'-ook.	Lazy. Klâh'-wa.
Lad. Tën'-äs män.	Lead to; to take with one.
Lack. Wäke hi-yü.	Lo-lo.
Lake. Tsa'-lil (O. C., Smä- nash').	Lead (metal). Shot.
Lamb. Tën'-äs lě moo-tō'.	Leaf, leaves. Tip'-sō.
Lament. Cly tüm'-tüm.	Lean, meagre. Hā'-lō gleese.
Lame. Klook tē-äh'-wit.	Lean (to). Lāgh.
Lamp.	Learn. Châh'-cō küm-tux.
Lamprey eel. Skwäk'-wäl.	Leap. So'-pe-na.
Land. Ill'-a-hee (O. C., Timsh).	Least. Tën'-äs.
Land otter. Nē-nēm'-ooks.	Leather. Moos-moos skin.
Language. Wä'-wä.	Elk or buckskin, Cle-mel'.
Lane. Dē-läte' oo'-ē-hüt.	Leave off, cease. Kō-pět'.
Large. Hy-äs' (O. C., Aya- quantl).	Leg. Tē-äh'-wit (O. C., Eet-son).
Larceny. Kâp'-swäl-la.	Leggings. Mit-täss'.
Lard. Kō'-shō gleese.	Length. Yoot'l'-kut.
Lark, sparrow, wren, or any small bird. Tën'-äs kül'- la-kül'-la.	Lend (to). A-yâh'-whül.
Last, hindermost. Kīm'-ta.	Lick (to). Kläk'-wün.
Late. Kim'-ta chah'-co.	Lie (falsehood). Kla-mîn'- a-wit (O. C., Ka-hup).
Lately. Chee; wäke ähn'- küt-ty.	Lie (to repose). Moo'-süm.
Laugh. Hee'-hee (Heltsh in the old Chinook).	Lift (to raise). Mäm'-ook sâh'-ha-lee.
Lamp. La lamp.	Light, daylight. Twäh.
Lawn. Klöshe tip'-so ill'-a- hee.	Light-colored. T'kope.
	Lightning. Shilth'-lo (O. C., Sâh'-ha-lee pī'-ah.)
	Like (same as). Kâh'-kwa.
	Like (to). Tik'-ëh.
	Limb (branch). Tsi-á-lits.

Listen. Hōw.	Look out! Klōshe nān'-ich!
Little. Tēn'-ās. A little, Tēnās hiyū.	Looking-glass. Shē-lōck'-ūm.
Live in or with. Mit'-lite.	Loose. Stōh.
Liver. Has'-litch (Che.). chick.	Lose. Tsee'-pee; tsō'-lō.
Long. Youtl'-kūt.	Lost. Mārsh.
Long ago. Ahn'-kūt-ty; lā'- lee.	Loud. Skoo'-kūm lā-tlāh'.
Long time. La'-lee.	Louse. E'-na-poo.
Look (to). Nān'-ich.	Love. Tik'-ēh.
Look here! Nān'-ich! Nāh!	Lower (let down). Mām'- ook kee'-quil-ly.
	Lumber. Lā plāsh'.

M

Mad (angry). Sōl-lēx.	Marrow. Gleese mit'-lite kō'-pa bōne.
Magic. Ta-māh'-na-wūs.	Marry. Māl-lēy.
Magistrate. Ty-ee'.	Mass. Lā māsse' (the Cath- olic ceremony).
Magnify. Chāh'-cō hy-ās'.	Mast. Ship stick.
Maiden. Ulick.	Master. Ty-ee'.
Make. Mām'-ook.	Mat. Klīs-kwiss.
Male. Man.	Mattock. Lē pē-ōsh.
Malice. Me-sāh'-chee tūm'- tūm.	Mayor. Town ty-ee'.
Mallard duck. Kwēh- kwēh; haht-haht.	Me. Nī'-ka.
Man. Man. White man, Squintum (Che.).	Meal (flour). Sāp'-ō-lil.
Manage. Kūm'-tūx ik'-ta.	Meal (a). Mück'-a-mück.
Mankind. Kōn'-a-wāy til'- a-kūm.	Mean (spiteful). Wāke klōshe.
Mane. Kū'-ī-tān yōk'-sō.	Measure (to). Tāh'-nim.
Manacle (handcuff). Mām'-ook kōw lē-māh'.	Meat. Itl'-wil-lee.
Mansion. Hy-ās' house.	Medicine. Lē mēs'-ten, or mes-sen' (O. C., Ep- tlach).
Manual. Mām'ook kō'-pa lē-māh'.	Mellow. Pi'-ah.
Many. Hī-yū'.	Melt. Chāh'-cō klim-min'.
Mark. Mām'-ook tzūm.	Mend. Mām'-cō tip'-shin.
Market. Mār'-kook house.	Menstruate. Mārsh pil'-pil.
	Merchant. Mār'-kook man.

- Merry. Kwän.
 Metal. Chick'-a-min.
 Metropolis. Ty-ee' town.
 Middle. Kät'-sük.
 Midnight. Sit'-küm pō-lāk'-le.
 Migrate. Klät'-a-wä käh.
 Milk. Too-toosh'.
 Mill. Lě moo'-läh.
 Mine (my own). Nī'-ka.
 Minister. Lě pläte'.
 Minnow. Těn'-ās pish.
 Mire. Klīm-min' ill'-a-hee.
 Miracle. Hül-ōi'-mee mām'-ook.
 Mirror. Shē-löck'-üm.
 Mirth. Tee-hee'.
 Miss (to). Tsee'-pee; tsō'-lō.
 Mist. Těn'-ās snäss.
 Mistake (to). Tsee'-pee.
 Mite (a little). Těn'-ās.
 Moan. Cly.
 Mob. Söl'-lěx til'-a-küm.
 Moccasins. Skin shoes.
 Molasses. Mě-läss'.
 Mole. Skäd.
 Money. Chick'-a-min.
 Month. Moon.
 Moon. Moon (O. C., All-chee).
 Moose. Ul'-chey (ool'chey).
- Moral (upright). Klöshe.
 More. Wěght.
 Morning. Těn'-ās sün.
 Mosquito. Měl'-āk-wä.
 Mother. Mām'-ma (O. C., Na-ha').
 Mottled (dappled). Lě kye'.
 Mountain. La-mon-tai'.
 Mouse. Hool-hool.
 Mouth. Lā-boosh' (O. C., E-mets-kil; Chehalis, Klunge).
 Move (remove). Mārsh.
 Mow. Tl'köpe tip'-sō.
 Much. Hī'-yū. (O. C., Oghu-way).
 Mud. Waight.
 Mule. Lě-měl'.
 Murder. Mām'-ook mēm'-aloose.
 Muse (reflect). Mām'-ook tūm'-tūm.
 Music. Tīn'-tīn.
 Musket. Musket.
 Muskrat. E-min'-te-pu.
 Mussels. To'-lūx.
 Mustard. Pī'-āh tip'-sō.
 Mute. Hā'-lo wā'-wä.
 Mystery. Hy-ās' hül-ōi'-mee.
 My. Nī'-ka.

N

- Nab. Is'-küm.
 Nail. Lě-kloo'.
 Nails (finger nails and toenails). To'-wah.
 Naked. Wāke ik'-ta mit'-lite.
 Name. Nēm; Yāh'-hül.
 Nap. Sleep.
 Nasty (dirty). Kül'-tūs; Me-sah'-che.
 Navel. Ten-tome' (Che.).

Navigate. Klăt'-a-wā kōpa chũck.	Night (darkness). Pō-lāk-ly.
Near. Wake si-äh; Yatch (O. C.), Mal-tee'-ny.	Nine. Kweest, or Kwaist.
Neat. Klōshe.	No (not). Wāke.
Neck. Lě-coo'; Oquan'-ax (O. C., Chesp).	Nobody. Wāke klāksta.
Need (to want). Hy-ās' tik-eh.	Noise. Lě-tlah'.
Needle (a). Tüp'-shin.	None. Ha'-lo.
Needy. Kla-höw'-yüm.	Nonsense. Kül'-tüs wā'-wā.
Negro. Klāle til'-a-küm; Neg'ga.	Noon. Sit'-küm sun.
Neighbor. Til'-a-küm mit'-lite wāke si-äh'.	North. Stō'-be-lō.
Nephew. Ack.	Nose (snout). Nose; E-meets' (Chehalis, Moch'-ea).
Nerve. Tle-pait'.	Not. Wake.
Nest. Kül'-la-kül'-la house.	Nothing. O'-ne-tan.
Never. Wāke kōn'-see.	Notwithstanding. Kēgh'-che.
New. Chee.	Now. Al'-ta (O. C., Wit'-ka).
	Nozzle. Nose.
	Nutrimēt. Mück'-a-mück.

O

Oak. Küll stick.	Old woman. Lā mai'.
Oar. Lā lām'.	On. Kō'pa.
Oats. Lā-wen'.	Once. Kō-pēt' ikt time.
Obscene. Me-sāh'-chee.	One. Ikt.
Observe. Nān'-ich.	Onion. L'ōn-ion'; U-laläch'.
Ocean. Hy-ās' sālt chũck. (O. C.), We-co'-ma.	Only. Kō-pēt' ikt.
Ochre. Kāw-ka-wāk' ill'-a-hee.	Open. Hāh-lākl'.
Odd. Hül-ōi'-me.	Opinion. Tūm'-tūm.
Off. Klak.	Opposite (across). In'-a-ti, or ee'-na-ti.
Off-shore. Māht-lin-nee.	Or. Pe.
Offal. Kül'-tūs.	Order (to). Pōt'-lāтч küm'-tūx.
Oil. Gleese. To oil, Mamook gleese.	Ornamental (gay colors). Tzum.
Old. O'-le-mān (O. C., Shoo).	

- Orphan. Hā'-lō papa, hālo mamma.
 Other. Hül'-ōi'-mee. Other side, Ee'nati.
 Otter (land otter). Ne-nēm'-ooks. Sea otter, E-lāk'-ka.
 Our. Ne-si'-ka.
 Outdoors (outside). Klā'-ha-nee.
 Out (to put outside; to drive away). Mām'-ook klā'-ha-nee.
 Outlaw. Me-sāh'-chee til'-a-kūm.
 Over (above). Sah'-ha-lee.
 Overcoat. Hy-ās Cā-pō'.
 Owl. Wāugh-wāugh.
 Own (my own). Ni'-ka ik'-ta.
 Ox. Moos-moos.
 Oyster, oysters. Chitlo; klō-klō.

P

- Pacify. Chāh'-cō klōshe.
 Paddle (a). Is'-sick.
 Paddle (to). Mām'-ook is'-sick.
 Pain. Sick.
 Paint. Pent.
 Pair. Mōx.
 Pale. T'kōpe.
 Paltry. Tēn'-ās.
 Pants (pantaloons). Sa-kul'-leks.
 Panther. Hy-as' puss-puss; Swad-wa'.
 Pap. Too-toosh'.
 Papa. Papa.
 Paper. Pā'-peh.
 Parents. Papa pe mamma.
 Park. Klōshe ill'-a-hee.
 Parrot. Wā'-wā kul'-la-kul-la.
 Patch (to patch). Tōpe'-chīn.
 Part. Sit'-kūm.
 Partake. Is'-kūm.
 Path. Oo'-e-hut.
 Pauper. Kla-hōw'-yūm til'-a-kūm.
 Paw. Lē pe-āy.
 Pay. Pōt'-lātch chick'-amin.
 Peak. Sāh'-ha-lee ill'-a-hee.
 Peas. Le-pwāh'.
 Pebble. Ten'-as stone.
 Peep. Tēn'-ās nān'-ich.
 Penitent. Sick tūm'-tūm.
 Penis (membrum virile). Woot'-lāt.
 People. Til'-a-kūm.
 Perhaps. Klō-nāss'.
 Perpetual. Kwōn'-e-sūm.
 Petticoat (skirt). Kāl-a-kwāh'-tee.
 Petty. Tēn'-ās.
 Physic. Lē mēs-tin'; mēs'-sēn.
 Piebald. Le kye'.
 Piety (pious). Kloshe.
 Pig. Kō'shō.
 Pill. Lē mēs-tin'.
 Pin. Kwek'-we-ens.

- Pine (or any resinous tree). *Töl'-a-pūs.*
Lā-goom' stick.
 Pipe. *Lā-peep'.*
 Pistol. *Tēn'-ās musket.*
 Pit (hole). *Ket'-wil-la.*
 Pitch. *Lā goom.*
 Plain (prairie). *Tillamook, Kolote.*
 Plank. *Lā-plāsh'.*
 Plate. *Lās-siēt'.*
 Play. *Mām'-ook hee'-hee.*
 Pleased. *Yoult.*
 Plow. *Lě-shāl-loo'.*
 Plow (to). *Klūgh ill'-a-hee.*
 Pole. *Lě-pěsh'.*
 Poor. *Kla-hōw'-yūm.*
 Porgy. *Cuk'-ko (Che.).*
 Pork. *Kō'-shō itl-wil-lee.*
 Porpoise. *Kwī-see'-o.*
 Pot. *Kēt'-ling.*
 Potato. *Wāp'-a-tō.*
 Pour (to). *Te-wāgh'.*
 Powder. *Pō'-lāl-ly.*
 Prairie. *Tip'-sō ill'-a-hee.*
(Tillamook, Ko-lote'.)
- Prairie wolf (coyote). *Töl'-a-pūs.*
 Pray. *Wā'wā kō'pa Sāh'-ha-lee Ty-ee'.*
 Precious. *Hy-ās klōshe.*
 Present (a). *Kūl'-tūs pōt'-lātch.*
 Presently. *Al'-kī; wīn-a-pee.*
 Pretty (nice; good). *Tōke'-tee.*
 Priest. *Lě-plāte'.*
 Prophet (soothsayer). *E-tām-a-nā.*
 Proud. *Kwētł; Yoult.*
 Prove. *Dē-lāte kūm'tūx.*
 Provide. *Is'-kūm ik'-tas.*
 Provoke. *Mām'-ook sōl-lex.*
 Prow. *Nose.*
 Prowl. *Klāt'-a-wā kāh-kāh'.*
 Pudenda (vulva). *Ta-nī'-no.*
 Pull. *Haul.*
 Push (squeeze). *Kwut'l.*

Q

- Quahaug clams. *Smēt'-ok.*
 Quail (partridge). *Ill'-a-hee kūl'-la-kūl'-la.*
 Quail (to). *Chāh'-co kwäss'.*
 Quarrel. *Sōl'-lex wā'-wā.*
 Quarter of a dollar. *Ikt kwāh'-ta.*
 Quarter (a fourth). *Tēn'-ās sit'-kūm; kwah'ta.*
- Quartz. *Chick'-a-min kō'-pa stōne.*
 Queen. *Klooch'-mān ty-ee'.*
 Queer. *Hūl'-ōi'-mee.*
 Quench. *Kō-pēt pī'āh.*
 Quick. *Hy-āk'.*
 Quills. *Tě-pěh'.*
 Quilt. *Tzūm pa-see'-see.*

R

- Rabbit. Kwět'-shā-dee. Remember. Wāke kō-pět'
 Rabid. Me-sāh'-chee söl'- küm'-tux.
 lēx. Remorse. Cly tūm'-tūm.
 Race. Hy-āk' coo'-lee. Remote. Si-āh'.
 Racehorse. Coo'-lee kū'-i- Remove. Mārsh.
 tān. Renew. Mām'-ook chee.
 Rag. Kūl'-tūs sail. Repent. Keel'-a-py tūm'-
 Rage. Hy-ās' söl'-lēx. tūm.
 Rain. Snäss (O. C., Stoo' Repl'y. Wā'wā.
 lis). Reptile. Kāh'-kwa o'-lūk.
 Rake. Illahee comb. Reside. Mit'-lite.
 Rare. Wāke hi-yū'. Resign. Kō-pět'.
 Ram. Mān lē-moo'-to. Resolute. Skoo'-kūm tūm'-
 Ramble. Klāt'-a-wā. tūm.
 Rapid (swift). Hy-āk' Rest. Hā'-lo mām'-ook.
 mām'-ook. Restaurant. Mück'-a-mück
 Rapids of a river. Chück house.
 hy-āk'. Resurrection. Mēm'-a-loose
 Raspberries. Sē-āh'-pult o'- mit'-wit.
 lil-lee. Retire (to go to bed). Ma-
 Rat. Co'-lee-co'-lee. hox'-te.
 Rattle. Shūg. Return. Chāh'-cō weght.
 Rattlesnake. Shūg o'-poots. Ribbon. Lē-lō'-bā.
 Raw. Wāke pi'-āh. Ribs. E'-tin-will; tel'-e-min.
 Razor. Kla-poo'-chūs ō-pit'- Rice. Lice.
 sah. Ride. Klāt'-a-wā kō'-pa
 Razor clam. O'-na. chick'-chick.
 Reach (to arrive). Kō. Rifle. Cāl'-i-peen'.
 Read (to). Kūm'-tūx pā'- Right (at the right). Ken-
 peh; kūm'-tūx book. kī-ām'.
 Reap. T'lkōpe' sāp'-ō-lil. Ring (a). Kwēo-kwēo.
 Red. Pil (sometimes pro- Ripe. Pī'-ah.
 nounced Pel). Rise. Mit'-wit.
 Regret. Sick tūm'-tūm. River. Chück (O. C., Ik-
 Reject. Marsh. hōl', preferable).
 Rejoice. Mam'-ook kwan. Road. Oo'-ē-hüt.
 Relate (tell). Wā'-wā. Roam. Klāt'-a-wā si-āh'.
 Remain. Mīt'-lite. Roan-color. Sān'-de-lee.

Roar. Hi'-yū lā-tlāh'.	Rope. Lōpe.
Roast. Mām'-ook lā-pēl'-la.	Rosin. Kūll lā-goom'.
Roasted meat. Lā-pēl'-lā; āp-pō'-la.	Rotten. Poo'-lee.
Robust. Skoo'-kūm.	Round (circular; ring-like). Tsōle.
Rock. Stone. A better word is "Kais," the old Chi- nook.	Round (like a sphere). Lō- wūl'-lō.
Roe (fish eggs). Pish lē- sēp'.	Row (to). Mām'-ook lē- lāhm'.
Roof. Sāh'-ha-lee kō'-pa house.	Rum. Lūm.
Rooster (cock). Mān lā- pool'.	Run. Coo'-lee. Run away, Kāp'-swāl-la klāt'-a-wā.
	Rupture. Kōk'-shūt.

S

Sack. Lē sác.	Scatter. Mārsh kōn'-a-wāy kāh.
Sad. Sick tūm'-tūm.	Schooner. Mōx stick ship.
Saddle. Lā-sēll'.	Scissors. Lē-see'-zō.
Saddle-housings. Lē-pish'- e-mō.	Scold. Sōl lēx wā-wā.
Sail. Sill, or sail.	Scoundrel. Me-sāh'-chee til'-a-kum.
Sailor. Ship'-man.	Scream. Skoo'-kūm cly.
Saliva. Lā-boos' chūck; tōh.	Scribe, clerk. Tzūm til'-a- kūm.
Salmon. Sām'-mon (O. C., Equan'nat).	Scythe. Youtl'-kūt ō-pit'- sah.
Salt. Le sell, or salt.	Sea. Salt chūck. We-cō'- ma (O. C.), is better.
Same. Kōn'-a-mōx. <i>See Kwa</i>	Seal. Ol'-hi-yu.
Sand. Pō'-lāl-ly.	Sea otter. E-lak' ka.
Sandwich Islands, Hawaii. Owyhee.	See. Nān'-ich.
Sash, belt. Lā-sān-jēl'.	Seed. Seed.
Save; keep. Is'-kum.	Seek, to. Tīk'-ēh klāp.
Saw. Lā see'.	Seethe. Skoo'-kūm lip-lip.
Say, to. Wā-wā.	Seldom. Wāke hi-yū'.
Scales of a fish. Pish skīn.	Self, myself. Nī'-ka.
Scarce. Wāke hi-yū'.	
Scarlet. Hy-ās' pil.	

- Sell. Mår'-kook.
 Sense. Küm-tux.
 Serious. Wåke hee'-hee.
 Serpent. O'-lük.
 Serve, to. Måm'ook.
 Seven. Sîn'-a-möx.
 Sew, to. Måm'ook tip'-shin.
 Shake. Tõ'-tõ, Hül-hül.
 Shallow. Wåke kee'-kwilyly.
 Shame. Shëm. (O. C. nacha-mats)
 Share. Sit'-küm.
 Shark. Hy-ås' kõm'ooks pish.
 Sharp. Yah-kis-ilth'. Tsish.
 Sharpen, to. Måm'ook tsish.
 She. Yåh'-ka.
 Shear. Måm-ook Lå-see'-zõ.
 Sheep. Lë moo'-tõ.
 Shell, money, (the small). Koop-koop; ål-lí'-ka-cheek'.
 Shell, money (the large). Hy'-kwå.
 Shingle. Le-bah'-do.
 Shining. T'wåh.
 Ship. Ship.
 Shirt. Shüt.
 Shoes. Shoes.
 Shoot, to. Måm'ook põh.
 Short. Yütes-küt.
 Shot, bullet. Ten'-ås le bål'; klí'-e-tån; shot.
 Shot pouch. Klí'-e-tan le-sac'. Tsóle'-put.
 Shoulders. Ok-chock.
 Shout, to. Hy'-ås wå'-wå.
 Shovel. Lå-pell'.
 Shower. Tën'-ås snæss'.
 Shrimp. She-sinch. (Che.)
 Shut, to. Ik-poo'-yee.
 Sick. Sick; et-sit'-sa.
 Sift, to. Tõ'-tõ.
 Silence. Hå'-lõ tlåh.
 Silk. Lå-söy'.
 Silver. T'köpe' chick'-amin.
 Simmer. Tën'-ås lip'-lip.
 Similar. Kåh-kwa.
 Sin, sinful. Me-såh'-chee.
 Since. Kím'-ta.
 Sincere. Wake kla-min'-awit.
 Sing, to. Shõn täy'. (O. C. Ny-ee'-na).
 Sink. Mårsh klip.
 Sister. O-quå-tum. Ats (if younger than the speaker; Kåh'-põ, if older).
 Sit, to. Mít-lite (to stay). Old Chinook, yoota.
 Six. Tåh'-küm.
 Size (what). Kõn'-see hy-ås'.
 Skin. Skin.
 Skunk. Skub'-be-oo. Hümm-o-pooch'.
 Sky. Koo'-sah. (O. C., Skatl).
 Slap. Kõk'-shüt.
 Slave. E-li-tee.
 Slay. Mëm'-a'loose.
 Sleep. Moo'-süm.
 Slow, slowly. Klåh'-wå.
 Small. Tën'-ås. (O. C., hook).
 Smell. Hümm.

- Smelt ("candle fish") Ul' ken. (ool'-kun). Spirit. Ta-mâh'-na wüs. A good spirit, e-kōne'.
- Smoke. Smoke. Spirits, liquor. Lüm.
- Snake. O'-lük. Spit. Tōh; mām'-ook tōh'.
- Snare. La pee-äge'. Split. Tsūgh.
- Snow. Cōle snæss. (Chahalalis, Clak-oo'). Spoil. Châh'-cō kül'-tüs.
- Soap. Soap. Spoiled. Kul'-tus.
- Soft. Klim-min'. Spoon. Spoon.
- Soil. Ill'-a-hee. Spotted (horse). Lë-kye.
- Sole. Kee'-kwil-ly lë-pee-ä'. Marked, figured. Tzüm.
- Solid. Kull. Spring, Springtime. Tenas waum.
- Solitary. Kō'-pët ikt. Spruce tree. Se'-cartl (Che.).
- Son. Et-sich'-a. Spurs. Le see' blo.
- Soon. Wäke lä'-lee. Tshih'-keh, al'ki. Squirrel. Kwiss-kwiss'. (The pine squirrel).
- Sore. Sick. Squaw. Klooch'-män.
- Sorrel (horse). Le-bläu. Stab. Klëm'-a-hün.
- Sorry. Sick-tüm'-tüm. Stag. Man möw'-i'ch.
- Soul. Ta-mâh'-na - wüs, tüm'-tüm. Stanch, to. Mamook t'säk'.
- Sound. Lâ-tlâh'. Stand. Mît-wit. (O. C., the-mil').
- Soup. Lip'-lip mück-a-mück. Stars or star. Tsil'-tsil.
- Sour. Kwätes. Stare. Hî'-yü nân'-i'ch.
- South. Stë-wäh'. South Stay, to. Mît'-lite.
- wind. Steal. Kâp'-swäl-la. (O. C., Ut-soo'-tuk).
- Sow, to. Mârsh säp'-ö-lil Steam. Smoke.
- kō'-pa ill'-a-hee. Steamer. Pî'-ah ship.
- Sow, a. Klooch'-män kō-shō. Stench. Pü-pü', hümm'.
- Spade. Lâ-pëll. Stick. Stick.
- Spark (of fire). Tle'-yuk. Still, quiet. T'lkül.
- Sparrow. Tën'-äs kül'-la-hün. Sting. O'-poots klëm'-a-hün.
- Speak. Wä'-wä. Stirrup. Sit' läy.
- Spectacles. Döl'-la sē-âh'-wust. Stockings, socks. Kūsh'-is, stocken.
- Spike. Hy-äs'-lë-kloo'. Stomach. Ten-sart (Che.).
- Spill, to. Wägh. Stone. Stone. (O. C., Kais).

Stop. Kō-pēt'.	Sun. Sun. (O. C., ō'-tlāh.
Store. Mār'-hook house.	Ikt Sun Monday (or one day); mox sun, Tuesday, etc.
Storm (wind). Hi-yū' wind. Rainstorm, hi-yū' snäss.	Sunday. Sunday. Ikt Sunday, one week, etc.
Story. Eh-kāh'-nām.	Sunrise. Sun mit'-wit.
Straight. Dē-lāte'. Straight, erect, upright, Sī'-pah.	Sunset. Klip sun.
Strange. Hül-ōi' mee.	Suppose. Spōse; klō-näss'.
Stranger. Hül-ōi'-mee til'-a-kūm.	Surprise (exclamation of). Hwäh.
Straw. Dly tip'-sō.	Suspect. Spōse me-sāh'-chee.
Strawberries. Ah-mo'-tēh.	Swan. Kāh-lōken', öw-woo'-chee.
Stray. Klät'-a-wā kāh-kāh'.	Swap. Hoo'-ee hoo-ee.
Strike, to. Kōk'-shüt.	Sweep, to. Mam'-ook bloom.
Strong. Skoo'-kum. (O. C., Su-puk).	Sweet. Tsee.
Sturegon. Stüt'-chün.	Swell. Pōw'-il.
Stubborn.	Swim. Sit'-chum.
Subdue. Tō'-lō.	
Sugar. Lě-sook'.	

T

Table. Lā-tāhb'.	Tap. Kō-kō.
Tack. Tēn'-ās lē-kloo'.	Tardy. Kla-wāh'.
Tail. O'-poots or o-pooch'.	Tart, sour. Kwātes.
Take, to. Is'-kūm.	Taste. Tēn'-ās mück'-a-mück.
Take care. Klōshe nān-īch.	Tea. Tea.
Take off, or out. Mām'-ook klāh'. Mārsh.	Teach. Mām'-ook kūm'-tūx.
Tale, story. Yi'-ēm; ēh-kāh'-nām.	Tear, to. Klūgh.
Talk. Wā'-wā.	Tear, a. See-ah'-wust chuck.
Tall. Hy-ās'.	Tell, to. Wā'-wā; yi'-em.
Tallow. Gleese; moos'-moos gleese.	Teeth. Le-taũ; ots-ats-ach.
Tame. Kwäss.	Teetotaler. Is'-kūm hā'-lō-lūm.
T'an. Mārsh yāk'-sō kō'-pa skin.	Ten. Tahtlum.

- Tender. Wake küll; klim-min'.
 Tent. Sail house.
 Tepid. Tën'-äs waum.
 Terror. Hy-äs' kwäsa.
 Testicle. Stone.
 Testify. Dē-lāte' yī'-ēm.
 Thanks, thank you. Mēs-see'.
 That. O-kōke. (O. C., Koo-sal'-la).
 That way. Yāh'-wa.
 Thaw. Chāh'-cō chück.
 They. Klās'-ka. (O. C., Kla-bī'-ka).
 There, thither. Yāh'-wa.
 Thick, viscid. Pit-lill'.
 Thief. Til-a-kūm mām'-ook kap-swal'-la.
 Thigh. Ten-se'-quok. (Chi.)
 Thin, as shingle, ice, etc. P'che; pe whāt'-tee
 Thine. Thou. Mī'-ka.
 Thing. Ik'-ta.
 Think. Pit-tuck'; mām'-ook tūm'-tūm.
 This. O'-koke. This way, Yāh'-kwa.
 Thirsty. O'-lō chück.
 Thou. Mī'-ka. (O. C., Noo).
 Thread. Kla-pite'.
 Three. Klōne.
 Throw, to throw away. Mārsh.
 Thunder. Sāh'-ha'lee skoo'-kūm wā'-wā. Kan-a-wak'-soo-ma. (O. C.)
 Thunder-bird. Hah-ness'. This was a great figure in the old Indian mythology.
 Tide. Chuck chāh'-cō pe klāt'-a-wā.
 Tie, to. Kōw.
 Tight, secure. Kwütł.
 Timid. Kwäsa.
 Tinware. Ma-lāh'.
 Tip, to. Lāgh.
 Tire, of a wagon. Chick'-chick chick'-a-min.
 Tired, weary. Till.
 To, toward. Kō'-pa.
 Tobacco. Kī-nootł'; kī-noos'. (In Klickitat, tah-wa'). A substitute for tobacco, the leaves of the kinnikinnic', or bear berry (*arctostophylus uva ursi*), a pretty, vine-like shrub of the country near the coast, was smoked.
 Today. Ikt sun. (O. C., Chan.)
 Tomorrow. To-mōl'-la. Wā'-kee.
 Tongue. Lā-lāng'.
 Top, house top. Sāh'-ha-lee kōpa house. Treetop, Sāh'-ha-lee stick.
 Tough. Küll.
 Tow. Mām'-ook haul kō'-pa chück.
 Toward. Chāh'-cō yāh'-wa.
 Towel. See-āh'-wüst sail.
 Trade, swap, barter. Hoo'-ee hoo'-ee.

Tradesman, storkeeper. Mâh'-kook-man.	Trout. Tzüm sãm'-mon.
Trail. Oo'-ê-hüt.	True. Dê-lâte' (also truly).
Tramp, vagabond. Kül'- tüs til'-a-küm.	Trunk. Lâ-cäs-sëtt'.
Trap. Lê-pê-âge'.	Truth. Dê-lâte' wâ'-wâ.
Trash. Kul'-tus ik'-tah.	Try. Mãm'-ook.
Travel. Klât'-a-wâ.	Tub. Ta-mô'-litch.
Tree. Stick. (O. C., shwal'-peh).	Turn, to. Keel' a-py.
Tremble, to. Hâ-let'.	Turnips. Lâ Moo' äü.
Trot. Têh-têh'.	Twilight. Twäh.
Trousers. Sa-kül'-lex.	Twine. Tën'-äs löpe.
	Twist, to. Mãm'-ook keel'- a-py.
	Two, twice. Mõx, mõxt.

U

Ugly. Wâke tôke'-tee.	Up. Sâh'-ha-lee.
Uncle. Tôt.	Upset, to. Keel'-a-py.
Under. Kee'-kwil-ly.	Urchin. Tën'-äs til'-a-küm.
Understand. Küm'-tûx. (O. C., e-chim'-lee).	Urge. Hy-äs' tik'-ch.
Unhappy. Sick tùm'-tùm.	Us, our, we. Nê-si'-ka.
Untamed. Lé-mô'-lô.	Use, to. Mãm'-ook.
Untie. Mãm'-ook stöh; Mârsh kôw.	Useless. Kül'-tûa.

V

Vacant. Wâke ik'-tah mit'- lite.	Veal. Tën'-äs-moos'-moos itl-wil'-lee.
Vagabond. Kül'-tüs til'-a- küm.	Vegetables. Mück'-a-muck châh'-cô kôpa ill'-a hee.
Vain, proud. Youtl.	Veins. Ten-arts-lets. (Che.).
Valiant. Skoo'-küm.	Vehicle. Chick'-chick.
Valise. Tën'-äs cäs-sëtt'.	Venison. Mõw'-ich itl-wil'- lee.
Valley. Coo'-lee.	
Vapor. Smoke.	

Victuals. Mück'-a-mück.	Voice. Wä'-wä.
View. Nän'-ich.	Volcano. Pi'-ah la-mön-tai'.
Vigil. Wäke moo'-süm.	Vomit, to. Wägh.
Vile. Kül'-tüs.	Vermin, fleas, etc. Ee'-na-poo.
Village. Tën'-äs town.	Very. Hy-as'. very bad, hy-äs' kül'-tüs.
Villain. Me-säh'-chee til'-a-küm.	Vessel. Ship.
Vine. Youtl'-kut tip'-so.	Vest. Lå wëst.
Viper. Tën'-as o'-lük.	Vial. Tën'-äs la-boo-tai'.
Virgin. Wäke küm'-tux-man.	Vice. Me-säh'-chee.
Vision. Ta-mäh'-na-wus.	Victor. Tö'-lö til'-a-küm.
Visit. Klät'-a-wä nän'-ich til'-a-küm.	

W

Wade. Klät'-a-wä kö'-pa chüch.	Waterspout. Chüch oo'-ë-hüt.
Wagon. Chick-chick.	Waterfall. Tüm'-wäter.
Wail. Hi-yü' cly.	We. Ne-si'-ka. (O. C., U-ne-im).
Wait. Win'-a-pee.	Weak. Wäke skoo'-küm.
Walk. Klät'-a-wä.	Wed. Mäm'-ook mäl'-leh.
Wampum: shell money. Hy'-kwa.	Weed. Kül'-tüs tip'-sö.
Wander, to. Tsö'-lö.	Week. Ikt Sunday.
Want, to. Tük'-ëh.	Weep. Cly.
War, to. Mäm'-ook pite.	Weigh, to. Mäm'-ook till.
Warn. Waum. (O. C., Whul'-lah).	Well; well then. Ab'-bå.
Warning. Pöt'-lätch küm'-tux kö'-pa me-säh'-chee.	West. Sun mit'-lite.
Warrior. Pite til'-a-küm.	Wet. Pähl chüch.
Wash, to. Mäm'-ook wash.	Whale. E-cö'-la; kwäd'-dis.
Wasp. An-de-äl'.	What? Ik'-täh? (Chehalis, tam).
Waste, to. Kül'-tüs mårsh.	What color? Kåh'ta tzüm?
Watch, a. Tick-tick.	Wheat. Såp'-ö-lil or lebley.
Watch, to. Klöshe nän'-ich.	Wheel. Chick-chick.
Water. Chüch.	When. Kün'-juk; kön'-see.
	Where. Kåh.

- Whip. Lě-whět'.
 Whisky. Lüm.
 White. T'kōpe.
 Who. Klăx'-ta. (O. C., wät.)
 Whole. Lō'-lō.
 Whore. Kūl'-tūs klooch'-măn.
 Why. Kăh'-ta.
 Wicked. Me-săh'-chee.
 Wide. Klük-üll'.
 Wild. Lě-mō'-lō.
 Widow. Klooch'-man yăh'-ka man mēm'-a-loose.
 Wife. Klooch'-man mit'-lite kō'-pa ikt man. O-uk'-a-kull.
 Will, the. Tum'-tum.
 Willow. Ee'-na stick.
 Wild. Le-mō'-lō.
 Wilderness. Lě-mō-lō ill'-a-hee.
 Will, the. Tum'-tum.
 Will you? Shall you? Nah? (See nah).
 Win, to. Tō'-lō.
 Wind. Wind. (O. C., st'loo).
 Window. Se-lōke'-mil; glass.
 Wing. Tě-pěh'.
 Wink, to. Măm'-ook see âh'-wust.
 Winter. Cōle ill'-a-hee.
 Wipe, to. Klăk'-wün.
 Wire. Chick'-a-min lōpe'.
 Wise. Hi-yū küm'-tux.
 Wish. Tik'-ěh.
 With. Kō'-pa.
 Withdraw. Măm'-ook keel'-a-py.
 Witchcraft. Me-sah'-chee ta-măh'-na-wus.
 Without, having none. Hă'-lō.
 Without, not in, outside. Klă'-ha-nee.
 Wolf. Lě-loo.
 Wool. Lě-moo'-to-yak'-so.
 Woman. Klooch'-man. (O. C., tluck-ull').
 Woman's gown. Coat.
 Woo. Tik'-ěh mäl'-leh.
 Wood, wooden. Stick. (O. C., Ec-skann and Ubsh.)
 Work. Măm'-ook.
 World. Kōn'-a'wăy ik'-tah.
 Worn-out. O'-le-măn.
 Worse (to become). Chăh'-cō hī'-yū sick.
 Worthless. Kūl'-tūs.
 Wound, to. Klēm'-a-hün; kwült.
 Write, to. Măm'-ook tzüm.
 Writing. Tzüm.
 Wrong. Wăke klōshe.

Y

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Yard. Ikt stick'. | Yes. A'-ha. |
| Yankee. Boston. | Yes, indeed. Nâ-wit'-ka. |
| Yawn. Tik'-êh moo'-süm. | Yesterday. Tâhl'-kee; tâhl'- |
| Year. Cole or kol. Ikt kol,
one year; klone kol, three
years. | kee sun. (O. C., Te ä'-
lis). |
| Yearn. Hy-äs' tik'-êh. | Yonder. Yâh'-wa. |
| Ye. Mesi'ka. (O. C., tla-
di'-ka). | You (singular). Mîka. |
| Yell. Skoo'-küm cly. | Plural, mē-si'-ka. |
| Yellow. Kâw'-wa-wäk. | Your, yours (singular). |
| Yelp. Kōw'-mooks cly. | Mîka. Plural, me-si'-ka. |
| | Young. Tën'-as. (O. C.,
Kwalim'). |

CHINOOK OF THE PURE OLD TYPE

(*Meaning of Names.*)

Our "Jargon" is deficient in inflection, comparison, gender and many other features of a finished language. The original Chinook was more abundant in such inflections than English. Dr. Franz Boas spent years in the study of the Indian tongues about the mouth of the Columbia, and his records of Chinook, Chehalis and Cathlamet are bewildering in their complexity. The "number" of nouns among the Chinook included, like the Greek, singular, dual and plural. The genders were all expressed by a primal syllable, of which form some words in the Jargon still are evidences, as: *E*-lite, a masculine slave (though used indiscriminately in Jargon), *E*-lahka, *E*-salth; the prefix *E* denoting the masculine. A primal *o* indicated the feminine, as in *o*-quanax, *o*-qulakull, and an initial *l*, which was spoken like a forcible *gl*, and which was one of the uncanny features of their speech to Europeans and Americans, denoted the neuter, as in *l* ukutchee, clams; (*l*) tsuk, water.

Grammatical forms expressed great and small, and these ideas were indicated by the regular construction of words expressing these ideas, as *eh*-pkwan, a *large* basket; *õ*-pikwan, a *small* basket. Instead of a separate pronoun denoting "my" father, "his" father, "their" father, etc., the noun itself was inflected, its changed form representing all our pronouns. Relationships in families are also remarkable, and even in the Jargon examples still persist, as: *kahpo*, an older brother; *ow*, a younger; but these words were used only by a person speaking of *his own* brothers. There were at least four forms for grandmother, covering *both sides* of a family, and uncles, aunts and other relatives were so nicely and thoroughly indicated by distinct words—none of our son-in-law and "great-great" combinations—that there is a large vocabulary in family relationships alone.

In the examples of the original Chinook given below the accusative and oblique case is indicated in the formation of compound words in some instances. Other examples are given to show the surprising extent of the old language and its arbitrary formation, ignoring the roots and clews by which we recognize words in Aryan tongues.

<i>Chinook.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Actungomit.	He carried*her away.
Atstotena.	He killed them.
Nichelkulil.	He spoke much to him.
Nopa.	She went out.
Nachelka.	She grew angry.
Noya.	She went.
Tolk.	A house.
Wewootlee	Interior of a house.
Yahka (same in Jargon).	He.
Tiaklietanema.	His arrows.
(Here the possessive is indicated by <i>tia</i> and the plural by <i>ema</i> .)	
Kawok.	A guardian Spirit.
Iakawok.	His guardian Spirit.
Imeyoghema.	Your guardian Spirit.
Iguannot.	Chinook salmon.
Glapta.	Salmon eggs.
Otsoyeha	Blue-back salmon.
Oowun.	Silver salmon.
Opalo.	Trout.
Olatee.	Dog salmon.
Elemich.	The tutelary spirit of hunters.
Iquamietch.	The tutelary spirit of fishermen.
Wachs.	Every morning.
Liso.	Dishes made from horn of mountain sheep.
Okulam.	The roar of the surf.
Slkomam.	They arrive at their house.

The words above have strongly accented syllables which seem needless to indicate in this comparison. I

have selected sonorous words. There are many in the old texts of Doctor Boas which would stagger a Pole. I insert a few names of places which seem worth recording. In one or two instances their meaning is based on reasonable conjecture. I have found no previous record of their meaning except as stated:

Narsuance (Wind River, Wash.) Big water.

Necarney (originally N'akarna, a Clatsop word). The Great Spirit's mountain.

Akarna (Clatsop) origin of above. The Great Spirit.

Nekanakum (spelled commonly Necanicum). The spelling authorized by U. S. maps is Nekanakum. Southern sources of this stream rise in the Necarney ridge, and I venture the assertion that our modern name is only slightly corrupted from "Nakarnaikhol," the "Spirit river."

Clatsop, derived from the Chinook word "kletstep" (I believe), which meant grass, grassy, grass-land. The "Clatsops" received the name of the country where they lived.

Selipo or shelipoo. The old Chinook word for ice, icy, frozen. This definition fits Shilapoo lake, Clarke county, as explained in vocabulary.

Shocatilcum. A Tillamook name for the lower Columbia. The Indian, however, did not mean the water of the river, as we do by our names, but the country through which it ran. I take Shocatilcum from Lewis and Clark's Journal.

Wauna (pronounce Wah'na). Klickitat word for *river*, and doubtless applied to the Columbia, and probably to others also. (Wauna as a name for the Columbia valley by F. H. Balch in "Bridge of the Gods," p. 75).

GRAMMAR OF THE JARGON

There is no inflection of words. The same form is used generally for both singular and plural, though occasionally an *s* is added to indicate the plural of *olillee* (berry or berries), *iktas* and *wappatoo*.

Mika, *Nika*, *Mesika*, etc., personal pronouns, are used in both nominative and objective cases, and also possessive; but *yahka* is a distinct possessive, meaning his or her. The same word also serves as a demonstrative pronoun, signifying "that" person or thing.

Okoke (or *ocoke*) is also a demonstrative, signifying this, this one.

Klaxta is used as an interrogative pronoun for whose, as "*klaxta okoke kuitan?*" Whose horse is this?

There is no comparison of the adjective, but best is expressed by *elip*, which is literally "first." Many is expressed by *hiyu*, as "*hiyu olillee*," plenty of berries; and much or very by *hyas*.

There is no article, save that sometimes *yahka* or *okoke* is employed to serve as definite "the"; "okoke sun" this day, "ocoke tenas" the child.

No plural form of words. "*Hiyu*" expresses "many" in connection with nouns, as: "*Hiyu paseesee*," many blankets.

Adjectives and modifiers precede substantive, as in English; "*Skookum kuitan*," a strong horse; "*hyas eena*," big beavers.

No inflection of adjectives, the comparison being expressed by periphrasis, as "*wake mesahchee Siwash*

kahkwa Pahsiooks," the Siwash is not wicked like the Frenchman; or "*hiyu polaklee yahkwa*," it is very dark here. Stress upon certain syllables expresses the idea of exaggeration as "*siah*"—the latter syllable more and more prolonged to indicate great distance. "*Tenas*" emphasized in this way means very small. "*Ahn' kutty*" very long ago.

Genitive or possessive is expressed by construction, and the use of the personal pronouns, which become possessives when prefixed to nouns, as: "*Nika okustee*," my daughter; "*Yahka seahpo*," his (or her) cap. "*Klaksta okoke kuitan?*" whose horse is that? "*Nika*," it is mine; "*Nika komooks*," your dog.

The personal pronouns are:

Nika, I.

Mika, thou.

Yahka, he, she, it.

Klaxta, who.

Mesika, we.

Nesika, you.

Klaska, they, them.

Among the interrogatives are "*Iktah*," what? What's up now? etc.

"*Kah*," where? whence? whither?

"*Kahta*," how? why?

"*Kon-see*," How many? how much?

"*Klaxta*," Who?

"*Howkwutl*," How can? how could?

"*Na*" is a general interrogation, and used in many different forms of question.

DERIVATION-PRONUNCIATION

The origin of words in the following vocabulary is indicated as follows: Chinook words and words plainly derived from English are not marked. Words from the Chehalis are marked (Ch.); from Nootka (N.); from Wasco (W.); from Klickitat (K.); from Salishan tongues (S.); from Canadian and French (F).

Invented words, and words of doubtful origin which have become incorporated in the Jargon are marked (J.). Words of less frequent use and unknown origin are marked (?). Many good words, worthy of perpetuation from the original Chinook, are indicated by the letters (O. C.). These are given not so much for enlargement of the vocabulary as for comparison, and for the preservation of old form, and have been culled from all existing words. In nearly every instance these words were actually in use in the time of Doctors McLoughlin, Tolmie and Birnie.

Pronunciation is indicated as follows: Accented syllables by an accent mark ('). This accent is not invariable in all words, but sometimes movable, as in "Klahanee," which is accented on either first or last syllable. Sapolil varies its accent occasionally in the same way. There are very few variations of this kind, however. Tenas and hyas are among them.

A (ā) has the long, narrow sound of a in face, fāde, when marked ā, as Klāle, delāte. Short A is marked ă as in common usage: Klāk, māmook. The "Italian" broad A (â) will be indicated by the â in

klâh, mârsh, etc. The â thus marked has the same sound as in arm. The broadest A (ä) as in all, war, is used in wäwä, kwän, etc.

E has only the short (ĕ) and long (ē) sounds, indicated in the usual way. I, O and U also, have only the short and long sounds indicated as in phonetic English, except that U in some cases has the value of oo, as in ukchey, ulken and a few other words, for which our types have no special character.

R, F and V were difficult or impossible to most of the Indians; but as the French word "marche" was taken into the Jargon it retains a semblance of its old form in "marsh." Fire became "piah." Some old forms retained in this edition have become fixed by usage, such as lagh, t'lkope, howkwut'l. Most of the early forms of Chinook words have been curtailed of these awkward combinations, and no doubt the spoken Jargon has lost its special characteristic, which was the powerful and frequent guttural. This is still indicated in certain words by an apostrophe following t', l' and p'. The frequent sound of *ch*, a characteristic of the Chinook, sounded like the *gh* in the Irish word *lough*, is now represented in most cases by *k*.

The modern usage of the vowels of the Jargon is better defined than that of the time of the Astoria settlement, for Alex. Ross, one of the Astor men, in his Chinook vocabulary, represents our klaxta by "tluxta," ahnkutty by "ankate," weght by "wought," kuitan by "keutan," kultus by "kaltash," iskum by "eshkam." Other early writers indicate the same doubtful vowel sounds of the Indian speech, which time and usage have brought to the simpler present forms.

Doctor Franz Boas took infinite pains to record the speech of the Chinooks precisely, and in his "Chinookan Texts" the uncouth aboriginal is exactly depicted. As an example, the word oqukakull is represented by three stutter-like, throaty gags in lieu of syllables, the final syllable containing the only vocal.

This guttural exaggeration of k, t, g and l was characteristic of the tribes of the coast and lower Columbia, the language of the Indians on the eastern sources of the Columbia and beyond the Rocky Mountains being free of it.

CHINOOK-ENGLISH

A

- Ab'-bâ (J). Well; very well.
Ack (J). Nephew.
Ah'-ha. Assent: yea. Usually a nasal sound, as if pronouncing aha without opening the lips. This word (or mumbling) is common to all Coast tribes.
Ah-mô'-têh. Strawberry—plant or fruit. Corrupted into almota occasionally.
Ahn'-kût-ty. Formerly; in the past. Prolonging the first syllable gives the sense of long ago.
A'-kik, or more commonly ik'-kik. A fishhook.
A-lâh' (J). Expresses surprise. "Alah mika chahco!" "Behold, here you are!"
Al'-ki, al'-kee. Presently; not so fast; by-and-by.
Al'-li-kâ-cheek' (?). A small shell worn as an ornament for the ear.
Al'-tâ. Now; at this time.
A-nâh! Expresses displeasure or disapprobation. "Anah, nawitka mika halo shem!"—"Ah, indeed, are you not ashamed!"
An-de-âl'. A wasp.
Ap-po'-lâ (J). See la-pel'-la.
A-shuk' (O. C.). Snow.
Ata. A sister, younger than the person speaking of her.
A-yâh'-whûl. (S.) To lend; also to borrow.
At-i-min' (O. C.). Dead.

B

- Bâ'-lee. Striped.
Bě-bây' (F.). To kiss; to fondle.
Bed. A bed.
Bit. A dime or sixpenny piece.

- Bloom. A broom. Mamook bloom, to sweep.
 Boat. A boat, as distinguished from a canoe.
 Boston. American; an American.
 Boston Ill'-ā-hee. The United States.
 Būr-dāsh (F.). A hermaphrodite.
 By-by. By-and-by.

C

- Cāl-i-peen' (F.). A rifle; carbine.
 Cā-nim'. A canoe.
 Cānim stick. Cedar, the wood from which canoes were usually made.
 Cā-po' (F.). A coat; a cloak.
 Cāp'-a-la. The cheeks.
 Chāh'-co. To come; to become; to grow. "Konsi mika chacho?" "When did you come?" "Chaco Sollex," to become angry. "Chahco spoah," to fade. "Chah'co kloshe," to get well, to become good.
 Chāk'-chāk. The white-headed eagle.
 Chau (O. C.). Today.
 Chee. New; lately; just now. "Chee nika klatawa," I am going right away. "Hyas chee," entirely new.
 Chee-chee (O. C.). Small bird.
 Chesp. Neck.
 Chēt'-lō. An oyster; oysters.
 Chēt'-woot. A black bear.
 Chick'-ā-min (N.). Any metallic substance. "T'kope chickamin," silver. "Pil chickamin," copper, gold, brass (red metal).
 Chik-chik (J). A wagon; a wheel or wheels; a railroad car or train.
 Chil-chil. A button; badge.
 Chis. Cold.
 Chitch (S.). Grandfather.
 Chōpe (S.). Grandmother.
 Chōtüb. A flea.

- Chück. Water; river. "Salt chuck," the sea. "Skookum chuck," a rapid river, or rapids. "Sollex chuck," a rough sea. "Chuck chahco," the water comes (flood tide).
- Chük-kin. To kick.
- Cly. To cry; mourning; weeping.
- Côle. Cold. "Cole illahee," winter, cold weather, year. "Cole sick," ague, chills and fever. "Ikt cole," one year.
- Co'-lee-co'-lee. A rat.
- Comb. Comb. "Mamook comb," to comb. "Mamook comb illahee," to harrow.
- Coo'-lee. To run. "Coolee kuitan," a race horse. Coolee also signifies a narrow valley, usually dry, through which spring floods run during the melting of the snow. (Probably from French "courir").

D

- Dä'-go. Gnats ("No-see-'em).
- Dē-lāte' (F.). Straight; direct; true. "Delate wawa," to tell the truth. "Klatawa delate," to go directly, walk straight, to keep the road.
- Dē-aub' (F.). The devil.
- Dly. Dry.
- Doc'-tin. A doctor.
- Dol-la. A dollar; money. "T'kope dollar," silver money. "Pil dolla," gold.
- Dolla see-ah'-wust. Spectacles (eyes one pays for).

E

- Ek-skaun (O. C.). Wood; wooden.
- E-kone'. Good spirit.
- E'-kū'-töch. Bad spirit.
- Ee'-nā. Beaver. "Eena stick," willow (beaverwood).
- Ee'-na-poo. Louse. "Sopen eenapoo," flea (jump louse).
- Ee'-na-ti, or inati. The other side; across.
- Eh-kāh'-nām. A tale; a story.

Ek'-kěh. A brother-in-law.

E'-la-hân, or Elann. Aid; alms. "Mamook clann," to help, to give alms or assistance.

E-lăk'kă. The sea otter.

E-co'lă. A whale.

E'-lip (Ch.). First; foremost; before; soon, speedily; more. "Elip kloshe," the best. "Elip mamook piah," make a fire first. "Klatawa elip," go ahead, in front. "Elip tilakum," the first people (a race supposed to have inhabited the country before the Indians.

E-li'-te. A slave.

E-meek (J.). The back.

E-meets' (J.). The nose.

E-mi'h (J.). The breast; the chest.

E-quăn'-nat. The Chinook word for salmon. This word is the original of Quinnat, a specific name for the Chinook or king salmon.

E-sălth' (W.). Maize; Indian corn.

E-tăm'-a-nă (S.). A prophet.

Ee'-tin-will (S.). The ribs.

Es'-sal (O. C.). To come.

Et-shum (O. C.). The heart.

Eth'-lân, it-lân. A fathom.

Et-sit-sa (S.). Sick.

E'-wash. Penis; membrum virile.

G

Gleese. Fat; oil; grease. "Hiyu gleese," very fat. "Tootoosh gleese," butter.

Gleese pi'-ah. A candle.

Get-up', or ket-op'. To rise; get up.

Goom, or la-goom (F.). Pitch; resin.

Goom stick. Pine, fir or spruce.

H

- Hā-ān (O. C.). To kill.
- Hāh-lākl'. Wide; open. "Mamook hahlakl lapote," open the door. "Chahco hahlakl," to become more open, as a clearing in the forest.
- Hāht-hāht (N.). Mallard duck. See also Kweh-kweh.
- Hāk'-a-chūm. A handkerchief.
- Hā-let. To tremble.
- Hā-lo (J.). None; absent; not. "Kah nika komooks?" Where is my dog? "Halo," not here. "Halo wind," a calm; dead. "Klap nika pish?" Are you catching any fish? "Halo," not any.
- Hāl-tash. Unaware; undesigned.
- Haul, mamook haul. To pull; to haul.
- Hee'-hee. Amusement; joke; fun. "Mamook heehee," to make fun. "Heehee house," any place of amusement.
- Heltsh (O. C.). To laugh.
- Höh'-höh. To cough.
- Hoo'-ee-hoo-ee (F.). To change; exchange; barter; trade. "Hooehooee tumtum," to change our mind. "Hooehooee kushis," change stockings. "Kahta hooehooee mika kuitan?" How will you trade your horse?
- Hool'-hool. A mouse. "Hyas hoolhool," a rat.
- Hō'-kū-mēl (Ch.). To gather; to glean.
- House. House; dwelling. "Markook house," a store.
- Hōwh. Turn to, or get to work briskly; hurry.
- How. Listen; attend.
- Hōw-kwūtl'. Expresses inability. How could? Cannot. "How-kwutl klap yahka?" How could I find her?
- Hül-lēl'. To shake; or mamook hullel. "Mamook hullel sapolil," sift, or stir the flour or wheat.
- Hül-ōi'-mee. Strange; different; other. "Hyas huloimee," very strange. "Huloimee tilakum," other people; a different tribe.
- Hümm (J.). A stench or smell. "Kloshe hümm," a good smell.
- Hümm o-pooch. Skunk.

- Hūnl'-kih. Curled; curly; crooked; knotted.
- Hī-yu'. Much; plenty; enough; many. "Hiyu muck-amuck," plenty to eat. "Wake hiyu," not many; a few. "Tenas hiyu," some; a few.
- Hy-āk'. Hurry; hasten; swift; sudden; make haste. "Hyak mamook issick," paddle swiftly.
- Hy-ās' (N.). Great; very; large. "Hyas ahnkutty," long ago. "Hyas markook," very dear, high priced. "Hyas kloshe," very good or nice.
- Hy-kwā (N.). Shell money or wampum. This formerly was used as money among Northwestern Indians. The kind prized most highly was the *dentalium*, a long, white, quill-like shell, procured in deep water from the coasts of the straits and inland seas by thrusting a mass of blubber attached to a long pole down upon the shells, which grew point up on the rocks, and thus detaching them. It was strung upon sinews about a fathom in length. These same shells were sometimes worn as ornaments in pierced ears and noses. A smaller kind of the same shell was also used as money and called coop-coop.
- Hwäh! (J.). Exclamation of surprise. Ah, indeed!

I

- Ik-hol' (O. C.). River; stream.
- Ik-kik'. A fishhook.
- Ik-poo-ee. To shut; close; closed; shut up. "Ikpoee lapote," shut the door. "Ikpoee kwolonn" (shut ear), deaf.
- Ikt. One; once; a; an. "Ikt kuitan," a horse. "Ikt nika yahwa," I was there one time.
- Ik'-ta. A thing; that thing. "Iktas," goods; merchandise, clothes. "Tenas iktas," trifles.
- Ik'-tah? What? "Iktah okoke?" What is that? "Iktah mika tikeh?" What do you want?
- Ill'-ā-hee. Country; earth; the ground; soil; land. "Tipso illahee," grassy land or prairie. "Sah'-hallee illahee," hills, mountains, heaven.

- In'-ā-tī, or ee'-na-tī. Across. "Inati chuck," over the river.
- Ip'-soot. To hide; keep secret; concealed; a secret. "Ipsoot klatawa," to steal away. "Ipsoot wawa," to whisper.
- Is'-sick. A paddle. "Mamook issick," to paddle.
- Is'-sick stick. Alder; ash. (Literally, paddlewood.)
- Is'-kūm. To take; to get; hold; take hold of. "Iskum okoke komooks," hold that dog. "Mika na iskum?" Did you get it?
- It'-lān, or ethlon. A fathom; the length of the arms extended.
- It'-lō-kūm. A game played with small marked sticks, called sometimes the game of "hand." This was a favorite gambling play of the Indians. "Mamook itlokum," to gamble.
- Itl-wil-lee. Flesh; meat. "Konaway yahka itlwilliee sick," All his flesh is sore.
- Its'-woot. The black bear.
- Itswoot pa-see'-see. Thick dark cloth; blankets.

K

- Ka-dee'na. To fight. "Clatsop tilakum kadeena Chehalis," The Clatsops fight with the Chehalis.
- Kāh? Where? whence? whither? "Kah mika klatawa?" Whither are you bound? "Konaway kah," everywhere. "Kah-kah," here and there.
- Kāh-kāh. A crow.
- Kāh'-kwa (N.). Like; equal with; so; as; thus, "Kahkwa nika tumtum," I think so too. "Kahkwa skookum Sam," As strong as Sam. "Kahkwa spose," as if. "Kloshe kahkwa," that is right, or good, or that is so.
- Kāh'-na-wee. Acorn; acorns.
- Kāhnawee stick. The oak.
- Kais (O. C.). Stone; rock.

- Käh'-tá?** How? why? what? "Kahta mika nen?" What is your name? "Kahta mika?" What ails you? "Kahta yahka klatawa mimee chuck?" Why did he go down the river?
- Käl-a-kä-läh'-ma.** A goose; the wild goose.
- Käl-a-kwäh'-tee.** The silky inner bark of the cedar. This bark, stripped in long filaments and made fast to a cord or sinew in a long fringe, was worn by Chinook and other Indian women of the lower country for skirts and capes. The word also means a skirt, from the above use. Chinese and Japanese make similar garments of long grass.
- Käm'as (N.),** or lakamas, or camass (*Cam. esculenta*). An edible bulb, a species of hyacinth, which was and still is a principal food of the Indians. It is eaten raw, and is also beaten into a pulp, dried in cakes and eaten in lieu of bread. It is abundant from the Coast Range to the Bitter Root Mountains. The flower is blue, the plant and blossom resembling a hyacinth.
- Ka-mo'-sük.** Beads. "Tyee kamosuk," the large blue beads so highly prized in the fur-trading days.
- Kan'-num (O. C.).** God.
- Käp-swäl'-lä.** To steal. "Kapswalla klatawa," to sneak off. "Kapswalla mamook," to do secretly.
- Käss'-kas (O. C.).** A boy.
- Kät'-sük.** The middle or center of a circle or other figure or thing.
- Käh-lö'-ken.** A swan.
- Kah'-po.** Elder brother or cousin.
- Kau'-pee.** Coffee.
- Ka-wäk' (Ch.).** To fly.
- Käw-ka-wäk'.** Yellow or yellowish green.
- Keel'-a-py.** To turn; return; overturn; upset. "Hyak klatawa," go fast. "Keelapy canim," to upset the canoe. "Keelapy kopa house," return home. "Mamook keelapy," send, bring or take back. "Keelapy tumtum," to change the purpose.
- Kee'-kwil-ly.** Below; beneath; down. "Mamook keekwilly," lower away; let down. "Mitlite keekwillee," set down; put under.

- Keel'-al-ly.** A doctor; a medicineman.
- Keep'-woot.** A thorn; a needle or pin; sting of an insect. "Shoe keepwoot," shoemaker's awl.
- Kēgh'che.** Notwithstanding; although. "Kēghche mika wawa wake mamook," Although he said not to do it.
- Keh'-wâ (?)**. Because. "Kehwa yahka memaloose," because she (or he, or it) is dead.
- Ke'-lok.** The crane.
- Ken-kī-ām.** At the right; right-hand side.
- Ket'-ling.** A kettle, dish, can or pail.
- Kēt-wil-la.** A pit; a cellar.
- Kil-it'-sūt.** Flint; glass.
- Kīm'-ta.** Behind; since; last; after. "Mitlite kimta," stay behind. "Kimta nika nanich salt chuck," Since I saw the ocean. "Okoke kimta," That one behind the others. "Nika elip, pe yahka kimta," I in front and he in the rear.
- Ki'-nootl, or ki noos.** Tobacco.
- King George, or, as pronounced kin-chautsh.** British.
- Kish-kish.** To drive; to herd, as a band of horses or cattle.
- Kissu.** An apron.
- Kit-sut-qua.** Old name of Columbia City.
- Ki'-yâh (Ch.).** Entrails; bowels.
- Klâh.** Visible; in sight; free of. "Klatawa klah," to escape; to get away. "Chahco klah," has many meanings. Spoken of seed planted, it means "out of ground, sprung up"; of the weather, "to clear up, or clear"; of the forest, "to become more open." "Mamook klah," uncover.
- Klâ'-hâ-nee, or kla-ha-nee'.** Out; outside; out-of-doors. "Klatawa klahanee," to go out or off. "Klatawa nesika klahanee kopa town," Let us go away from the city. "Mamook klahanee okoke," Put that outside.
- Klah'-e-tlak.** Grasshopper.
- Kla-hōw'-ya.** Salutation at meeting or parting; how are you? good-bye. "Klahowya six," Good-day, friend; good-bye, friend.

- Klā-hōw'-yūm.** Poor; wretched; compassion. "Mamook klahowyum," to give alms; to take pity. "Hyas klahowyum nesika," We are very poor.
- Klāk.** Take off or take away; get out. "Klak kopa oohut," Get out of the road. "Mamook klak capo," Take off the coat. "Klak kwolonn," to clip off the ears.
- Klāk'-wūn (Ch.).** To wipe or lick. "Klakwun latahb," wipe off the table.
- Klāle.** Black or dark-colored; ignorant; obscure.
- Kláp.** To find; to catch. "Mika klap kuitan?" Did you catch the horse?" "Klap tenas," to be with young.
- Klā-nite.** Thread; twine.
- Kla-poó-chus.** Beard.
- Klās'-ka.** They; them; their.
- Klát'-a-wā (N.).** To go; to walk. "Klatawa teahwit," go afoot. "Mamook klatawa," to send. "Klatawa klah," to escape.
- Klā-whop'.** A hole. "Mamook klawhop," dig a hole.
- Klā'-wa.** Slow; slowly. "Wawa klawa," speak slowly.
- Klax'-ta?** Who? Which one? "Klaxta iskum lashash?" Who took the ax? "Klaxta mika?" Who are you? Any; "Klaxta man," anybody.
- Klik'-a-mux.** Blackberries; dewberries.
- Klick'-wal-ly.** Brass armet; brass wire.
- Kliit.** Sour; bitter.
- Klīm-in'-a-wit.** A lie; to lie. "Hyas kumtux kliminawit," he is a great liar.
- Klīm-mīn'.** Soft; fine in substance. "Klimmin illahee," mud; marshy ground. "Mamook klimmin," make fine or soft, by rubbing, etc.
- Klip.** Deep; sunken. "Klipsun," sunset. "Klip klawhop," a deep hole or pit.
- Klis'-kwis.** A mat, made of rushes or grass.
- Klō-klō.** Oysters. Chetlo is another word for oyster.

Klō-näss'. Perhaps; who knows? I don't know. "Klō-näss nika mamook," Maybe I will do it. "Kah nesika oohut?" (Where is our road?) "Klonassa," I don't know.

Klōne. Three; thrice.

Kloochmān (N.). Woman; female. "Tenas kloochman," a girl. "Kloochman kuitan," a mare.

Klook. Crooked. "Klook teahwit," lame, crooked leg.

Klōshe (N.). Good; nice; well. "Hyas kloshe," very good. "Kloshe nanich," look out; take care.

Klōshe spōse. Shall I? may I? "Kloshe spose nika sitchum?" What if I swim?

Klūh, or klugh-klugh. To tear; to rend. "Mamook kluh illahee," to plough (to tear the ground).

Klūk-üll' (Ch.). Broad; wide; flat.

Kō (J.). To reach; to arrive. "Chee nika ko," I have just come. "Konse mika ko kopa Clatsop?" When will you reach Clatsop?

Kō'-kō. To knock; to tap. "Koko stick" (knock wood), the woodpecker.

Kōk'-shut (N.). To break; destroy; broken; killed; to beat. "Kokshut Simon teahwit," Simon's leg is broken. "Mesahchee Siwash kokshut Whitman," Bad Indians slew Whitman.

Kōm'-ooks, or komox. A dog. "Kahkwa komooks," like a dog.

Kōn'-awāy. All; every. "Konaway kah," everywhere. "Konaway tilakum," everybody. "Mika tikeh konaway," You want everything.

Kō'-pa. To; in; at; with; toward; concerning; about; there; than. "Markook kopa Boston man," Trade with the American. "Lolo kopa mika," take with you. "Kultus kopa nika," It does not concern me. "Elip hyas markook kopa konaway," more precious than all.

Kō-pēt'. Stop; enough; leave off. "Kopet wawa," stop talking. "Kopet ikt," only one. "Kopet okoke," that is all. "Kopet tomollah," day after tomorrow. "Kopet kuntux" (no more know), forgotten.

Kō'-sho. Pig; swine.

Kōw. To tie; to fasten. "Ikt kow," a bundle.

Kūl'-lah. A fence; an enclosure.

Kūl'-la-kūl'-la. A bird.

Kull. Hard; solid; difficult. "Mamook kull," to make hard. "Kull stick," oak, or any hard wood. "Kull to-toosh'," cheese.

Kūl'-tūs. Worthless; bad; purposeless. "Kultus pot-latch," a free gift. "Kultus nanich," a peep without charge. "Kultus mitlite," doing nothing; sitting idly. "Kultus heehee," a jest.

Kōn'see. How many? how much? ever; when. "Konsee tilakum?" How many people? "Konsee chahko Jim?" When will Jim come? "Wake konsee," never. "Mamook konsee," to count; to reckon.

Kōn'-a-mox. Both; together; with. "Konamox mika," with you.

Koo'-sa. The sky; heaven.

Kush'is (Ch.). Stockings; socks.

Kwād'-dis (J.). Whale. Ecola also means whale.

Kwāhta. Quarter of a dollar.

Kwāhl (Ch.). Aunt.

Kwāht'l. Drop the sail.

Kwaist. Nine; ninth.

Kwā-lim' (O. C.). Young.

Kwāl-lāl'. To gallop.

Kwān. Glad; content; tame. Kwal is sometimes used for tame, also.

Kwäss. Fear; fearful; tame. "Mamook kwass," to tame.

Kwātes (Ch.). Sour.

Kwēh-kwēh. A mallard duck.

Kwēk'-wi-es (Ch.). A pin.

Kwēt'l (Ch.). Proud.

Kwī-se-o. Porpoise.

Kwīn'-nūm. Five; fifth.

Kwish. Expression of contempt or refusal.

Kwēu-kwe-u. A ring; a circle.

Kwis-kwis. A squirrel (the red or pine squirrel).

Kwit-shād-ee. (N.) The rabbit or hare.

- Kwō-lōn (Ch.). Ear; ears.
 Kwōn'-e-sūm (?). Always; forever.
 Kwūtl. To bruise or wound with a stone, shot or arrow; to wound, *without cutting*.
 Kwūn-nūm'. To count; numbers. (Konsee is much more used.)
 Kwūtl. To push; to squeeze; secure; fast. "Mamook kwutl chick-chick," Push the wagon hard.
 Ky'-twā. Crooked.

L

- Lā-bleed' (F.). A bridle.
 Lā-boos (F.). The mouth. "Mox laboos," the forks of a stream.
 Lā-boo-tāi' (F.). A bottle.
 Lā-cāl-lat' (F.). Carrot.
 Lā-cās-ett' (F.). A trunk, box or chest.
 Lā-clō'-ah (F.). The cross.
 Lāgh. To lean, stoop, bend; to tip, as a boat. "Wake nika lagh canim," I did not tip the canoe. "Yahka lagh kahkwa oleman," He stoops like an aged man.
 Lā-gleese. See gleese.
 Lā-goom (F.). Pitch; rosin; glue. "La-goom stick," pine, spruce, or any resinous tree.
 Lā-hāsh (F.). An ax or hatchet.
 Lā kām'-as. See Kamas.
 Lā-lāh'. To cheat; to trick. "Mamook lalah," to make sport.
 Lā-lām' (F.). An oar. "Mamook lalam," to row a boat.
 Lā-lāng' (F.). The tongue; speech; language.
 Lā-lim' (F.). A file.
 Lā-mäss (F.). The ceremony of the mass.
 Lā-mēs'-tin, or le-mes'-sen. Remedy; medicine. (This word is *not* used for magic or the "medicine man.")
 Lā-mai' (F.). An old woman. (From la me're, French.)

- Lă-mön'-tây (F.). A mountain. "Klatawa kopa sah-halee lamontay," to ascend to the summit of the mountain.
- Lě-pē-āgé (F.). A trap; a snare.
- Lă-peep' (F.). Pipe for smoking tobacco.
- Lă-pěsh (F.). A pole; specially a setting pole for a canoe.
- Lă-pěl'-lah (?). A roast of meat cooked before a fire.
- Lă-pěll' (F.). A shovel; a spade.
- Lă-pē-ōsh' (F.). A hoe, or a mattock.
- Lă-plăsh (F.). A board; a plank.
- Lă-pō-ell'. (F.) A frying pan. "Mamook lapoell," to fry.
- Lă-pool (F.). A hen; poultry. "Siwash lapool," the grouse.
- Lă-poo-shett' (F.). A fork; hayfork.
- Lă-pōte' (F.). A door.
- Lă-see' (F.). A saw.
- Lă-sell (F.). A saddle.
- Lă-shăn-děl' (F.). A candle.
- Lă-shăl-loo' (F.). A plough.
- Lă-shāse' (F.). A chair.
- Lă-shěn' (F.). A chain.
- Lă-shěy'. Barley.
- Lă-shēm'-i-nāy. The chimney.
- Lă-siětt' (F.). A plate or dish.
- Lă-sōy' (F.). Silk; satin.
- Lă-tăhb' (F.). A table.
- Lă-tāte' (F.). The head. "Klale latate," black-haired.
- Lă-tlăh' (F.). A noise; a disturbance.
- Lă-wěn (F.). Oats.
- Lă-wěst' (F.). A vest or waistcoat.
- Law'-suk (O. C.). To dance; dance.
- Lăzy. Same as in English.
- Lě-băr'-do (F.). A shingle; shingles.
- Lě-băl'. (F.) A ball; bullet. "Tenas lebal," small shot.
- Lě-bis-kwee' (F.). Biscuit; crackers; ship-bread.
- Lě-blău' (blond) (F.). A sorrel horse; chestnut-colored.

- Lě-blěy (F.). Wheat.
 Lě-clēm (F.). Cream; cream-colored; a "cream"-colored horse.
 Lě-cōk' (F.). A cock; a fowl.
 Le-coo' (F.). The neck.
 Lě-doo' (F.). A finger.
 Lě-glěy' (F.). Gray; a gray horse.
 Lě-jaub. (See Deaub.)
 Lě-klěh' (F.). A key.
 Lě-kloo'. (F.) A nail; nails.
 Lě-kye' (F.). A piebald horse; a spot; speckled; spotted. "Lekye sammon," trout, or spent salmon.
 Lě-lō'-bā (F.). Ribbon.
 Lě-loo' (F.). The big gray wolf.
 Lě-māh' (F.). The hand; the arms. "Kloshe lemah," the right hand. "Potlatch lemah," shake hands.
 Lě-māh'-to (F.). A hammer.
 Lě-měl' (F.). A mule.
 Lě-mō'lō (F.). One that has escaped; wild; untamed.
 Lě-moo'-tō (F.). Sheep; a flock of sheep.
 Lě-pān' (F.). Bread; a loaf of bread.
 Lě-pee'-a (F.). The foot; feet.
 Lě-pish'-e-mo. The saddle blanket and trappings of a horse.
 Lě-plāte' (F.). A priest.
 Lě-pwāh (F.). Peas.
 Lě-sěp (F.). Eggs; an egg.
 Lě-see'-blō (F.). Spurs.
 Lě-sac' (F.). A sack; a bag.
 Lě-see'-zō (F.). Scissors; shears.
 Lě-sook' (F.). Sugar.
 Lě-tāu' (F.). The teeth; a tooth.
 Lě-pōme' (F.). The apple.
 Lě-sānjěl' (F.). A saddle girth; a sash or belt.
 Lě-wět' (F.). A whip. "Mamook lewet," ply the whip.
 Lice. Rice.
 Lik'-p'ho. A girl.
 Lip'-lip. To boil. "Mamook liplip."
 Lok'-it. Four.

- Lō'-lō. To carry; to load; to lead or take with one.
 "Lolo kopa boat," to load a boat.
- Lō-wūl'-lō. Round; entire; the whole of anything.
 Lowullo lepome," a whole apple.
- Lōpe. Rope. "Skin lope," a lariat or rawhide rope.
 "Tenas lope," a cord.
- Lūk-ūt-chee. Clams. This word is applied only to the
 hardshell or little-neck clam.
- Lūm. Rum; spirits of any kind.

M

- Mac'-ke-son. The chin.
- Mah'-lee (N.). To forget.
- Mār'kook (N.). To buy; to sell; trade; swap; exchange; bargain. "Hyas markook," high-priced.
 "Tenas markook," cheap. "Kah nika markook pish?" Where can I buy some fish? "Tikeh nika markook tenas moosmoos?" Do you want to sell me a calf?
- Mār'kook house. A store; trading post.
- Mārsh (F.). To leave; remove; throw away; turn out. "Marsh puss-puss klahanee house," Put the cat out. "Marsh okoke pish," Throw that fish away.
 "Marsh nika shoes," Take off your shoes. "Marsh kow nika kuitan," Untie my horse. "Marsh tenas," to give birth. "Marsh!" Get out!
- Māht-līn'-nee. Off-shore; toward the water. "Keep off!"
- Māht-wīl'-lee. In-shore; toward the land; "Keep in-shore."
- Ma-lāh'. Tinware; crockery; earthenware.
- Māl'-lēh (F.). To marry. "Mika tikeh malleh mika kahpo," He wants to marry your sister.
- Māl-tee'-ny. Near at hand.
- Mām'-mā. Same as in English.
- Mām'ook. To make; to work; to do; to use. This is the most "active" of verbs in the Jargon. Its use is shown on every page of this vocabulary.

Män. Man. Also the male of any animal, as: "Man eena," a male beaver. "Tenas man moolock," a little buck elk. But stallion is "stone kuitan."

Mël'-a-kwä (F.). A mosquito.

Më-läss'. Molasses.

Mëm'-a-loose, or **mim-a-loost** (These are used equally without preference). Dead; to die; death. "Mamook memaloose," to kill. "Memaloose Island," the island of the dead.

Më-säh'-chee. Wicked; bad; cruel; vicious. "Mesah-chee tum-tum," an evil mind.

Më-si'-ka (plural pronoun). You; your; yours. "Mesika nanich," you (plural) look. "Mesika illahee," your country.

Met'-en. Very bad.

Mika (singular pronoun). Thou; thine; thee. "Mika tikeh," you like. "Mika nem," your name. "Tyee potlatch mika iktah," The chief gave (or gives) thee this thing.

Mäi'-mee. Down stream; with the tide.

Mis'-chī-mäs. (Seldom used.) A slave. See Elite.

Mit-täss'. Leggins. (This is a Cree word.)

Mit'-lite. To stay; reside; camp; remain; to sit; to set down; to stay with. This word is also used to express "have" and "to be." "Nesika mitlite kopa Wzhana ikhol," We live down near Wahana River. "Kah mitlite Moses?" "Nika mitlite siah," I lived far away from here. "Mitlite, six," Sit down, friend. "Mitlite hiyu sammon?" Have you plenty salmon? "Mitlite kopa mamma," Stay with mother.

Mit'-wit. To stand; to arise; erect. "Mitwit stick," a mast; a standing tree. "Mitwit kahkwa skookum," stand like a stout fellow.

Möxt. Two; twice.

Moo'-lâ (F.). Mill. "Stick moola," sawmill.

Moo'-lök. An elk.

- Moon** (O. C., Oot'-lum). The moon; month. "Klone moon," three months. "Sick moon," the old or waning moon.
- Moos'-moos** (K.). Cattle; buffalo.
- Moo'-sum** (Ch.). To sleep; sleep. "Tikeh moosum," to be sleepy. "Nika olo moosum," I am hungry (and thirsty) for sleep. "Mesika hiyu moosum," They slept very soundly.
- Mōw'-ich** (N.). A deer; venison. Sometimes used in speaking of a strange or unknown animal, as, "Huloime mowich," a strange beast.
- Mück'-a-mück**. Food; to eat; to drink. "Kloshe muck-amuck," a good meal. "Hiyu muckamuck," plenty to eat. "Muckamuck chuck," to drink water.
- Musket**. A musket; a gun.
- My-ee'-na**. To sing; a song. (Old Chinook.)

N

- Nā**. An interrogatory interjection. "Sick na mika?" Are you sick?
- Nā-hā'** (from the Chinook t'lkanaah). A mother. This word is nearly obsolete.
- Nāh!** Look here! I say! "Nah, six!" Halloa, friend!
- Nān'-ich** (?) To look; see; search. "Nanich yahka," Look yonder. "Nanich okoke komooks," Look at that dog. "Kloshe nanich," Take care.
- Nāu'-its** (Ch.). The sea beach; off-shore.
- Nē-whāh'**! Here, come here! Bring it here! "Nē-whāh mamook okoke!" Here! Come do this!
- Nā-wit'-kā**. Yes; indeed; certainly. "Nawitka nika nanich yahka," Certainly I saw her.
- Nēm**. Name. "Yahka nem Solomon," His name is Solomon.
- Nig'-ga**. Negro.
- Nī'-ka**. I; me; mine; my.
- Nē-nām'-ooks**. The land otter.
- Nose**. The nose; cape or headland; bow of a boat.
- Nōw'-ich**. Island. (O. C.)

O

- Og-hu-way (O. C.). Much.
- Ok-chock. Shoulders.
- Oke (O. C.). To cry.
- O'-kōke. This; that; it. "Iktah okoke?" What is that? (or this?). "Okoke sun," today. "Okoke klaxta," he who; the one who. "Tikeh okoke?" Do you want this? (or that?).
- O-kūs-tee. A daughter. "Nanich, nika okustee," Look, my daughter.
- O'-la-pits'-kee. Fire.
- O'-le-măn. Old; an old man; worn out. "Hiyu ole-man okoke calipeen," This is a very old rifle.
- Ol'-hi-yū. The common seal.
- O'-lil-lee. Berries. "Seahpo olilee," raspberries; "Shot olilee," huckleberries.
- O'lō. Hungry. "Olo moosum," sleepy; hungry for sleep. "Olo chuck," thirsty.
- O'-lūk. A snake; a reptile.
- O'-na. Clam; clams. This word specially applied to "razor" clams.
- O'e-hūt, or weh'-hut. A road, path or trail. "Chick-chick oehut," a wagon road.
- Ool'-chūs. Herring; herrings.
- Oos'-kan. Bowl; cup.
- Oot'-lum (O. C.). The moon; a month. Ikt ootlum, a month, etc.
- One'-kwän. Basket; tin kettle; can.
- O-pit'-kēh. A bow for arrow shooting.
- O-pit'-sāh. A knife. The table fork is sometimes called "opitsah six," the "friend of the knife." Opitsah six is sometimes used to denote a lover—a fork (and spoon) to every knife.
- O-pooch. Tail; posterior; stern of a vessel or boat. "Humh oopooch" is a usual name for the skunk.

- O-quäh'-tüm. (?) Sister.
 O-quk'-a-kull. A wife; woman; sweetheart.
 O-quan'-ax. The neck.
 Ots-äts-äch. Teeth.
 O'-tlah. The sun.
 Ow. Brother, younger than the person speaking.
 Ow-woo'-chee. Swan.

P

- Päht'l. Full. "Mamook pahul," fill, make full. "Pahtl chuck," dripping wet. "Pahtl lum," drunk. "Pahtl illahee," very dirty.
 Paint or pent. Paint.
 Pa-mas'. (O. C.) Cold.
 Papa. Same as in English.
 Pă-see'-see. Blanket; woolen cloth.
 Pă-see'-ooks. French or Canadian French. This word signifies "blanket-men," and was applied to the early trappers.
 Pat'sük. Between.
 P'chē. (?) Thin, flat, like a board. (Little used now).
 Pē-chük'. Green in color.
 Pee. (F.) And, then, beside. "Kamooks pee puss-puss," dog and cat. "Pee kahta nika klatawa?" Then why did I go?
 Pă'-pah. Paper; a letter or any writing. "Mamook papah," to write; to write a letter.
 Pēl'-ton. Crazy; demented; foolish. (This word was taken by the Indians to signify crazy, hearing it applied to a demented man named Pelton among the Astorians of 1811.)
 Pē-shāk'. (N.) Bad.

- Pē-whāt'-ty.** Flimsy; thin; slight. Thin like paper. "Hiyu pewhatty okoke paseesee," this blanket is mighty thin.
- Pi'-ah.** Fire; cooked; ripe. "Piah sapolil," baked bread. "Piah ollilee," ripe berries. "Piah chick-chick," railroad train. "Mamook piah," make the fire. "Piah sick," venereal disease. "Sahhalee piah," lightning.
- Pil.** Red, reddish. "Pil chickamin," gold money; also the metals gold, brass, copper. "Pil illahee," red earth, ochre. "Pil kuitan," a bay horse. Pil'-kwā-tim, (red shoulders) the blackbird.
- Pil-pil.** Blood; bloody. "Marsh pilpil," to bleed.
- Pish.** A fish; to fish. "Doctin' klatawa pish tzum sammon," doctor is going trout fishing. "Yahka wake iskum hiyu pish," he will not catch many fish.
- Pish-pish.** See puss-puss.
- Pit-lill.** (?) Thick; viscid. "Melass cole, hiyu pit-lill," cold molasses is very thick.
- Pū-pū'.** Stench; to stink.
- Pöh.** A puff of breath. To blow out, as a candle. "Mamook poh," to fire a salute. "Mox poh," a double-barreled gun.
- Pō-läk'-ly.** Dark; night. "Tenas polakly," evening. "Hyas polakly," very dark. "Sitkum polakly," midnight ("half the night.")
- Pō'-läl-ly.** Dust; sand; gunpowder. "Polally illahee," sandy ground.
- Poó-lee (F.).** Rotten. "Poolee lapome," a rotten apple.
- Pōs.** Suppose. Used sometimes instead of spose. See spose.
- Pöt'-lätch.** (N.) To give; a gift. "Potlatch nika lesac," give me the bag. "Kultus potlatch," a gift without prospect of recompense. (A "bad gift" in an Indian's view.)

- Pöw'-ich.** The native thornapple or crabapple.
Pöw'-il. To swell.
Pöws. Halibut.
Pük-pük. (J.) A blow with the fist; to strike.
 Mamook pukpuk," to box; to fight.
Püss-püss. A cat. In the North called pish-pish.
 "Hyas pusspuss," the panther.

S

- Säh'-ha-lee.** Above; up; high; heaven; the top.
 "Mamook sahhalee," lift up; haul away. "Sahhalee lamontai," a high mountain. "Sahhalee Tye," the Great Spirit (literally "the Chief above.")
- Sail, sell or sill.** A sail; cotton or linen cloth.
- Sa-kül'-lëx.** Trousers; leggings. "Keekwilly sakullex," drawers.
- Säl-läl'.** Salal. An evergreen shrub growing abundantly in western Oregon and Washington, bearing a large purple berry in clusters. This fruit was dried by the Indians for winter use.
- Sämmon.** Usually written thus in the Jargon. Same as salmon. "Tye sammon," (specifically) the King salmon of northern sounds and straits. "Kultus sammon," the kelts or spent salmon of the rivers in autumn and winter. "Tzum sammon," steelhead and other trouts.
- Salt.** Salt. "Salt chuck," or "klil chuck," the sea.
- Sän'-de-lee.** (F.) Ash-colored; a "roan" horse.
- Säp'-o-lil.** Flour or meal; wheat. "Piah sapolil," baked bread; "Lowullo sapolil," whole wheat.
- Sē-âh'-pō.** (N.) A cap or hat. "Seahpo olillee," raspberries, salmon berries.
- Sē-âh'-wüst.** The face; the eyes; an eye. "Ikt seahwust," one-eyed. "Halo seahwust," blind. "Lockit seahwust," or "dolla seahwust," spectacles.

Se-at'-co. (Ch.) A goblin or nocturnal demon, greatly feared by the Coast Indians.

Seed. Seed.

Se-löke'-mil. A window.

Shē-löck'-üm. A mirror, glass.

She'-lī-po. Frozen; ice; icy.

Shem. Shame. "Halo shem mika?" Are you not ashamed?

Ship. A vessel. "Piah ship," a steamboat or steamship.

Shilth'-lo. (O. C.) Lightning.

Shoes. Shoes. "Stick shoes," boots or shoes made of leather. "Skin shoes," moccasins.

Shon'-tay. (F.) To sing.

Shoo. (O. C.) Old.

Shot. Shot; lead. "Shot olillee," huckleberries.

Shüg. A rattle. "Shug opoots," a rattlesnake.

Shüt. Shirt.

Shwäh'-kük. (Ch.) A frog.

Shwäl'-peh. (O. C.) A tree.

Si'-äh'. (N.) Far; far off. Drawling out the syllable "ah" serves to express great distance. The same purpose is served also by repeating, siah-siah'.

Si-äm'. The grizzly bear.

Sick. Sick; sickness. "Cole sick," ague. "Waum sick," fever.

Sin'-a-möx. Seven.

Sing. Sing.

Si'-pah. (W.) Straight; erect.

Sis'-kī-you. A bob-tailed horse. (This word is Cree).

Sit'-küm. A half; a part. "Sitkum sun," noon. Sitkum dolla," half a dollar. "Tenas sitkum," a quarter or smaller portion.

Sit-lāy. (F.) Stirrup; stirrups.

Sit'-shüm. (C.) To swim.

- Six.** A friend. (Not addressed to women.)
- Si'-wāsh.** (Sauvage.) Indian; an Indian.
- Skād.** A mole.
- Skin.** Skin; hide. "Skin shoes," moccasins. "Stick skin," the bark of a tree.
- Sket-sot'-wa.** The Columbia river. This name was indicative of the "lower" river.
- Skoo'-kūm.** Strong; brave; great. (Originally a Chehalis word meaning a demon, a powerful spirit). "Skookum tumtum," a brave spirit. "Skookum chuck," a rapid. "Skookum house," a jail.
- Skub'-e-oo.** (O. C.) Skunk.
- Skwāk-wāl.** The lamprey eel.
- Skwiss-kwis.** The chipmunk or striped squirrel.
- Sla-hāl'.** A game, played with ten small discs in the hands of each player.
- Smā-nas.** (O. C.) Hill or mountain.
- Smēet-ök.** (Ch.). The quahaug or large mud clam.
- Smok-smok.** (O. C.) Grouse.
- Smoke.** Smoke; clouds; fog; steam.
- Snäss.** (?) Rain. "Cole snass," snow.
- Snow.** Snow.
- Soap.** Soap.
- Sō'-le-mee.** The cranberry.
- Söl'-lēx.** (?) Angry; anger. "Mamook sollex," to make angry; to quarrel.
- Sō'-pē-na.** To leap; to jump. "Neal sopena chahco boat," Neal jumped into his boat.
- Spō'-āh.** Faded. Any pale color, as grey, buff, etc.
- Spoon.** Spoon.
- Spōse.** Suppose; if; provided that. "Spōse mika nanich nika lahash," if you see my ax. "Spoke nesika klatawa kopa Astoria," when we go (if we go) to Astoria. "Kahkwa spose," as if. "Kloshe spose," shall I, or may I. "Kloshe spose nika ayahwhul mika issick?" May I borrow your paddle?

- Stick.** A stick; a tree; wood; wooden. "Mitwit stick," a standing tree. "Kull stick," hardwood; oak. "Ikt stick," a yard stick. "Ship stick," a mast.
- Stloo.** (O. C.) The wind.
- Stöck'-en.** Socks or stockings. (Kushis is the Indian word).
- Stöh.** Loose. "Mamook stoh," to untie, let loose. To absolve. "Mamook stoh komooks," let loose the dogs.
- Stone.** A rock or stone. Also signifies horn, bone. "Stone kuitan," a stallion.
- Stoo'-lis.** (O. C.) Rain.
- Stote'-kin.** Eight; an eighth.
- Stüt'-chün.** Sturgeon.
- Sük-wäl'-lä.** A gun. (Obsolete.)
- Sun.** Sun; a day. "Tenas sun," morning. "Sitkum sun," noon. "Klip sun," sunset.
- Sunday.** Sunday. "Ikt Sunday," a week. "Hyas Sunday," Christmas or other great holiday. "Sunday sail," a flag. Days of the week are reckoned from Sunday, as "ikt kopet Sunday" (one after Sunday,) Monday, etc.
- Su-puk'.** (O. C.) Strong; powerful.

T

- Tah.** A spirit or supernatural thing or person. See tamahnawus.
- Täh'-küm.** Six.
- Täh'-kee.** Yesterday. "Ikt tahlkee," day before yesterday.
- Täh'-nim.** (Ch.) To measure.
- Täht'-lüm.** Ten. "Tahtlum pe ikt," eleven. "Tahtlum pe mox," twelve, etc. "Mox tahtlum," 20. "Klone tahtlum," 30. "Stolekin tahtlum," 80, etc.
- Täl'is.** Darling; beloved.

Ta-máh'-na-wūs. Magic; luck; anything supernatural. "Mesahchee tamahnawus," witchcraft, bewitched. "Mamook tamahnawus," to conjure, to "make medicine." Ghosts and spirits are also "tamahnawus." On reaching manhood, before admission to his tribe as an acknowledged "man" and warrior, every Indian youth went far away into the forest or mountains and fasted many days, bathed often in the stream, and prayed to the Sahlee Tyee for a revelation of his guardian spirit. This spirit was supposed to have his protégé in his special care. After long fasting, in some moment of delirium, the youth saw a real eagle, raven, bear, fox or other living creature, or in a dream some such vision impressed itself powerfully upon his imagination. This guardian or genius was called kawök. This bird or animal then became his personal deity or genius, and to it he looked for aid in all his enterprises. The vision was never disclosed, and though it was customary to erect a totem upon which the emblem was carved, the real genius was known only to the protégé, because its figure was among many others carved upon the totem tree. This was the Tamahnawus in its first, and principal sense. The word is based upon the syllable *tah*, which was widely spread through the vocabulary, signifying supernatural, spiritual, etc. "Tah-wat-tee" signified an exorciser or conjurer of spirits, a doctor.

Ta-mō'-lich. Cask; tub; bucket. "Ikt tamolich," bushel.

Ta-ni'-no. Crevasse; canyon; the vulva.

Tānse. Dance.

Tah-oo. (O. C.) Far; far away.

Tea. Tea.

Te-a'-lis. (O. C.) Yesterday.

Tē-āh'-wit. The leg; the foot. "Klatawa teahwit," to go afoot. "Klook teahwit," lame.

Tēh-tēh. To trot, as a horse.

Tō'-wah. The nails.

Těn'-ās. (N.) Small; few; a child; a little; young one. "Klone tenas nika," I have three children. "Tenas sun," early. "Tenas man," a boy. "Hiyu tenas," very little indeed.

Tě-pěh. Quills; wings of a bird.

Těl-ux-äch. (S.) The fingers. (See ledoo.)

Těl'-ē-min. (?). Ribs. (Also eetinwill.)

Tik'-eh. To wish; to like, to love. "Hyas tikeh," to long for. "Iktah mika tikeh?" What do you want?

Tik-tik. A watch.

Til'-a-küm. People; a man or person. "Huloimee tilakum," strangers, or stranger. "Mika tilakum," your folks. "Kultus tilakum," common people; folks of no importance.

Till or tull. Tired; heavy; a weight. "Hyas till yahka," he is very tired. "Konsee till okoke kuitan?" How much will that horse weigh? "Mamook till," to weigh.

Tin-tin. A bell; a musical instrument. "Mamook tintin," ring the bell. *Hours* were formerly sounded by bells at trading posts, so "klone tintin kopet sitkum sun," (three bells since noon hour) meant three o'clock. "Tahtlum tintin elip sitkum sun," ten in the forenoon, etc.

Tkope. White; light-colored.

Flak. (O. C.) Good; to love.

Tish-ko-ko. (O. C.) Fox.

Tle-pait. Nerve; nerves.

Tle'-yuk. A spark of fire.

Tla-umsh. Drink; to drink. (O. C.)

Tlköpe. To cut; to split; to hew. "Nika tlkope lemah," I cut my hand.

T'lkul. Quiet; silent.

Töh. To spit. (Mamook toh.)

Töke'-tee. Pretty; nice; good. "Hyas toketee kulla kulla," a very pretty bird. "Toketee tenas," a good child.

Tö'-lö. To earn. To win at a game; to gain. "Konsee dolla nika tolo sponse lolo okoke sac?" How many dollars shall I earn if I carry that sack?

- Tō'-lūx.** (N.) Mussels (used only on the Sound and northward).
- To-mōl'-la.** Tomorrow. "Ikt tomolla (or) kopet tomolla," day after tomorrow.
- Tōpe'-chin.** A patch; to patch.
- Tō'-tō.** To shake; to sift; to winnow.
- To-toosh.** The breasts of a woman; the udder of an animal. "Totoosh gleese," butter. (Chippewa word.)
- Tōl'-a-pūs.** The coyote. Tolapus was a great hero and demigod in Indian myth. (See tah.)
- Twäh.** (J.) Shining; bright; light.
- T'sak;** mamook t'sak. To stanch a wound.
- Tsā'-lil.** Lake.
- Tsee.** Sweet. "Tsee kahkwa lesook," sweet as sugar.
- Tsee'-pee.** To miss the mark; to blunder. "Tseepee oo ehut," to take the wrong trail. (Calapooya word.)
- Tshi'keh.** (?) Soon; directly.
- Tshish.** Cold. "Hiyu tshish okoke sun," it is very cold today.
- Tsi-ā'-list.** A branch.
- Tsish.** (J.) Sharp. "Mamook tsish," to sharpen.
- Tsōle'-put.** (K.) A shot-pouch.
- Tsō'-lō.** To wander in the dark; to lose one's trail. (Calapooya.)
- Tsūgh.** A crack or fissure. "Chahco tsugh," to become cracked or split by heat.
- Tūk-a-mō'-nūk.** A hundred. "Mox, klone, (etc.) tuk-amonuk," two hundred, three hundred, etc. "Tahtlum tukamonuk," a thousand.
- Tūk-wil'-la.** The hazelnut. Nuts in general. (Calapooya.)
- Tūm'-tūm.** (J.) The heart; the will; the conscience; soul. "Mamook tumtum," to "make up" the mind. "Mox tumtum Joe," Joe is undecided. "Nika tumtum nesika klatawa wake lalee," by my determination we shall go before long. "Sick tumtum," regret, remorse, disappointment. "Iktah mika tumtum?" What do you think?

- Tüm'-wa-ter. (J.) A waterfall or cataract.
 Tüp'-shin. (Ch.) A needle. "Mamook tupshin," to sew, to mend.
 Tīp-sō. A leaf; leaves; grass; fringe; feathers; fur. "Tipso illahee," grassy land, prairie. "Dly tipso," hay, straw.
 T'wäh. (J.) Shining; bright; light of a lamp or fire.
 Ty-ee'. Chief. Superior. "Sahhalee Tyee," the Deity. "Tyee sammon," the king salmon—largest and best salmon of the northern seas.
 Tzüm. Mixed colors; spotted or striped. A mark or figure. Written or printed. "Tzum sail," calico. "Mamook tzum," to write.

U

- U-äl'-tee. Joy; gladness.
 Ubsh. (O. C.) Wood.
 Ul'-kën (sometimes written oo'-la-chan). The smelt of the Columbia river. (This word is Clatsop.)
 Ul-a-läch. (K.) Wild onion; onion.
 Ul-chëy. The moose.

W

- Wä'-wä. (N.) Talk, to talk, speak, call, ask, tell, answer. "Kultus wawa," idle talk. "Hyas wawa," to shout, a shout.
 Wägh. To spill; to pour; to vomit. "Mamook wagh chuck," pour some water.
 Wäke (N). (Written also wik, wek). No; not. "Wake klaxta," nobody. "Wake konsee," never. "Wake alta," not now.
 Wäp'-pa-tō. A water plant (*saggitaria saggitifolia*) of the lower country, having an excellent edible tuberous root, formerly much prized by natives and whites. On account of its resemblance to the potato the latter is called wappato. Probably a Multnoma word.
 Wash. Wash. "Mamook wash," to wash.

- We-co'-ma.** The sea. This word is worth perpetuating.
- Wéght.** Again; more; also. "Pe nika weght," and I also. "Potlatch weght," give me more. "Tenas weght," a little more.
- Waum.** Warm. "Waum illahee," summertime.
- Whim (N.).** Fallen; to fell. "Whim stick," a fallen tree. "Mamook whim okoke stick," fell this tree.
- Whul-lâh'.** (O. C.) Warm.
- Win'-a-pee (N.).** By-and-by; presently. (Alki is more commonly in use).
- Wind.** Wind; breath. "Halo wind," out of breath; dead. The winds are named for the regions from which they come, as: south wind, at the mouth of the Columbia; Tillamook wind; west wind, Chinook wind; easterly wind, Walla Walla wind.
- Wit'-ka.** Now; at present time.
- Woot'-lât.** (O. C.) A phallus. Often represented in carved pestles. Natural pillars and towers of basalt were sometimes called "Wootlat," and venerated. Rooster Rock was a notable wootlat.

Y

- Yâh'-húl.** A name.
- Yâh'-ka.** He, his, him; she, her, hers; it, its. That one; those.
- Yâh'-kis-ilth.** Sharp; cutting.
- Yâh'-wa.** There; thither; thence; beyond.
- Yâh'-kwa (J.).** Here; hither; this way. "Chahco yah-kwa kopa nika boat," come here with your skiff.
- Yâk'-a-la (O. C.).** An eagle.
- Yâk'-sô.** The hair of the head; hair generally.
- Yâ-kwâh'-tin.** The belly; the bowels.
- Yi'-em (Ch.)** To relate or tell. To confess to a priest.
A tale or story.
- Yootl'-kút.** Long in dimension; length.
- Yoots (O. C.)** To sit.
- Yoot'-skút.** Short.
- Yoult (Ch.)** Proud; high-spirited.

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES

<i>English.</i>	<i>Chinook.</i>
Good morning.	Klahówya, six?
Good evening.	or
Good day.	Klahówyam.
How do you do?	
Come here.	Cháhco yáhwa.
How are you?	Káhta mika?
Are you sick?	Mika sick?
Are you hungry?	*Nah ólo mika?
How did you come?	Káhta mika cháhco?
Are you thirsty?	*Nah, olo chuck mika?
What ails you?	Káhtah mika?
Would you like something to eat?	Mika tikeh múckamuck?
Do you want work?	Mika tikeh mámook?
To do what?	
What do you want me to do?	Iktah mika mamook?
Cut some wood.	Mámook stick.
Certainly.	Nawitka.
How much do you want for cutting that lot of wood?	Kanseé dólla spose mika mámook kónoway ókoke stick?
One dollar.	Ikt dolla.
That is too much. I will give half a dollar.	Hy'as márkok, nika pot- latch sitkum dolla.

No! Give three quarters.	Wake, six! Potlatch klone quáhtah.
Very well; get to work.	Kloshe káhkwa; mámoók áhta.
Where is the ax?	Kah lahásh?
There it is.	Yáh-wa.
Cut it small for the stove.	Mámooók ténas, spose chick-amin pah.
Give me a saw.	Pótlatch laseé.
I have no saw; use the ax.	Hálo laseé; is'kum lahásh.
All right.	Nawítka.
Bring it inside.	Lólo stick kópa house.
Where shall I put it?	Kah níka marsh ókoke?
There.	Yáhwa.
Here is something to eat.	Yáhkwa mítlite mika múck-amuck.
Here is some bread.	Yáhkwa mítlite piáh sapolil.
Now bring some water.	Klátawa is'kum chuck.
Where shall I get it?	Kah níka iskum?
In the river there.	Kopa ikhól yáhwa.
Make a fire.	Mámooók piáh.
Boil the water.	Mámooók liplip chuck.
Cook the meat.	Mámooók piáh óhoke itlwil-lee.
Wash the dishes.	Wash óhoke lepláh.
What shall I wash them in?	Kópa kah?
In that pan.	Kópa óhoke ketling.
Come again tomorrow.	Cháhco weght tomólla.

Good-bye.	Klahowya.
Come here, friend.	Cháhco yáhkwa, six.
What do you want?	Iktah míka tikeh?
I want you to do a little job in the morning.	Spose míka mámoók ténas mámoók tenas sun?
Come very early.	Cháhco elip sun.
At six o'clock.	Cháhco yáhkwa táhkum tintin.
Oh, here you are!	Alah! Mika cháhco.
What do you want me to do?	Iktah míka mamook?
Carry this box to the steamer.	Lólo ókoke lacasett kópa piah ship.
Take this bag, also.	Lólo weght lesác.
What will you pay?	Iktah míka pótlatch?
A quarter.	Ikt kwahtah?
Very well; and something to eat?	Kloshe kahkwa; pee tenas muckamuck?
It is pretty heavy.	Hy'as till ókoke.
Is that man your brother?	Yáhka nah mika káhpo, ókoke man?
He can help you, too.	Yáhka lólo lecassétt kopa mika.
I will give him something, too.	Níka potlatch weght yahka.
Can you carry it?	Nah, skóokum míka lólo ókoke.
Is it very heavy?	Hyas till okoke?
Oh, no! We shall do it.	Wake! Nesika mamook.
Are you tired?	Mika cháhco till?

- How far is it, this ship? Kóonseé síáh, okoke ship.
- Not much farther. Wake síáh alta.
- That is all. Kopet.
- Do you understand English? Kumtux mika Boston wá-wa?
- No, not very much. Wake hiyu.
- Will you sell that fish? Míka tikeh máhkook okoke pish?
- Which of them? Klaxta?
- That large one. Okoke hyas.
- What is the price of it? Konsee chickamin tikeh?
- I'll give you two-bits. Níka potlatch mox bit.
- I'll give you half a dollar. Níka potlatch sitkum dolla.
- No, that is not enough. Wake ókoke hiyú.
- Where did you catch that trout? Kah mika klap ókoke opalo?
- In Skamokaway river. Kopa Skamokaway ikhól.
- Are there many fish there? Nah hiyú lepish yáhwá?
- Not many; too much logging. Wake; klaska mamook hi-yú stick alta.
- Well, I won't buy it today. Abba, wake tikeh iskum ókoke sun.
- What do you think of this country? Iktah mika túmtum ókoke illaheec.
- It is very pleasant when it does not rain. Hyás kloshe yáhkwa spose wake snass.
- Not always; it is worse when it snows and freezes. Wake kwónesum. Cháhco weght peshak spose cole snass pee sélipo.

How long have you lived Kónsee cole mítlite yáhkwa
here? (how many years) mika?

Many years; I forget how Hiyú cole; kópet kúmtux
many. konsee.

I was born at Skipanon. Chee ténas nika kopa Skip-
anon.

Did you get your wife Nah, mika ískum nika
here? kloóchman yáhkwa?

No; she is a Tillamook Wake; Tillamook klooch-
woman. I married her man yáhkwa. Nika malleh
at Nehalem. yáhkwa kópa Nehalem.

How many children have Kónsee ténas mika?
you?

We have three boys and Klone tenas man nesika pee
one little girl. ikt tenas likp'ho.

I will send you some Nika mámoók cháhco iktas
things for them when I kimta nika ko niça illa-
get home. hee.

The brief examples given above, together with the phrases following words in the Chinook-English vocabulary, illustrate the use of the Jargon as completely as possible in so limited space and with such a condensed idiom. The absence of the minor parts of speech and inflected forms makes the combination of words in sentences either circuitous or bluntly direct. The following version of the Lord's Prayer shows the lack of adaptation of the Jargon to any but the simplest use, yet it also has a pathos in its rudeness and poverty. How incomplete, even in our English, is the idea we get from the words "Thy kingdom come!"

This version of the Lord's Prayer is nearly the same as that prepared by some priest for McCormick's dictionary.

A "grace" to be said at table, and a hymn, are taken from Lee and Frost's "Ten Years in Oregon." These two

are printed in the book referred to, and show how the Jargon has changed since 1840.

The spelling of the time of these missionaries has been greatly changed. Some words used by them are nearly the same as in the present dictionary, but while *ensika* is readily understood for *nesika*, and *ankute* for *ahncutty*, *ishtumah*, *minchelute*, *quotlanckkelah*, *kadow* and several other words were apparently picked up among Klickitats and Wasco Indians, the work of these two missionaries being mostly among the tribes at and near The Dalles.

A COMMON SIGN LANGUAGE.

Intercourse by *signs* was universal among the aborigines, the code of signals being much the same from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Major Lee Moorehouse tells of being at Washington, D. C., with a party of Indians from Oregon and Washington, attending a great council of representative Indians from all parts of the country. Languages were different and the gathering clans were cold and morose until somebody made an attempt at an address in the sign language, which put everybody at ease, for all understood.

Certain chants and songs were widely known also. The Omahas knew at once the "stick-bone" gambling song of the Indians of Vancouver Island, upon hearing it sung by a student of Indian music. It was the same as their own.

A "GRACE" AT TABLE

From Lee & Frost's "Ten Years in Oregon"

O Sohole Ishtumah, etokete mikah; toweah etokete
 O God. good art Thou; this good
 itlhullam mikah minchelute copa ensikah. Kadow
 food Thou hast given to us. In like manner
 quonesum minchtcameet ensikah, Uminsheetah conawa
 always look kindly upon us, and give all
 etoketa copa mikah, emehan Jesus Christ. Amen.
 good things to us, for the sake of

A HYMN IN JARGON

From Lee & Frost

Aka eglahlam ensikah
 Mika Ishtamah emeholew
 Kupet mikam toketa mimah
 Mika quonesim kadow
 Mikah ekatlah gumohah
 Mika dowah gumeoh
 Konawa etoketa tenmah
 Mika ankute gumtoh.
 Mikah minchelute ensikah
 Ankute yukumalah
 Konawa edinch aguitquah
 Quonesim ponanakow
 Mikah guminchelute emehan
 Yokah wawot gacheeweet
 Ukah ensikah quotlanchkehah
 Mikam toketa canneoeb.

(The hymn and the "grace" are a Jargon of Chinook, Wasco, Klickitat and other up-river tribes.)

TRANSLATION.

Here we now unite in singing
 Glory, Lord, unto thy Name,
 Only good, and worthy praising,
 Thou art always, Lord, the same.

Of the sun Thou art Creator,
 And the light was made by Thee;
 All things, good, yea every creature,
 At the first Thou madest to be.

We, oh Lord, are all Thy children;
 In the past we wicked were;
 We were all most deeply wretched,
 Always blind and in despair.
 Thou didst give Thy Son, our Saviour,
 He to us instruction gave
 Knowing this we now are happy;
 Thou art good and Thou wilt save.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Nesika Papa kláxta mítlite kopa Sáhalée, kloshe kópa
 Our Father who dwellest in the above, sacred in

nesika tumtum mika nem. Nesika híyu tikeh
 our hearts (be) Thy name. We greatly long for

cháhcó mika illahee; Mámoók mika kloshe túmtum
 the coming of Thy kingdom. Do Thy good will

kópa óoke illahee káhkwa kópa Shálee. Pótlatch
 with this world, as also in the heavens. Give (us)

kónaway sun nesi'ka muckamuck; pee Mahlee
 day by day our bread, and remember not

konaway nesika mesahchee, kahkwa nesika mamook
 all our wickedness, even as we do also

kopa kláska spose mámoók mesáhchee kopa nesika.
 with others if they do evil unto ourselves.

Wake lolo nesika kópa peshák, pee marsh síáh
 Not bring us into danger, but put far away

kópa nesíka kónaway mesáhchee.
 from us all evil.

Kloshe kahkwa.
 So may it be.

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